The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Heavy Sentence of Journalists by the French Government.

Popular Indignation and Signs of a Disturbance in Paris.

Repulse of the Allies by the Paraguayans at Viletta.

Rumored Revolt in the Argentine Republic.

FRANCE.

Sentence of Journalists and Others—Indignation of the People of Paris—Fears of a Disturbance.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The prosecution by the French Government of the parties who promoted the subscription for a monument over the grave of M. BANDIN, one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined and additionally punished by the suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against the disturbance of order.

Prosecution Against the Gaulois Newspaper.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The French Government has commenced a prosecution against the *Gaulois* (a newspaper) for infraction of the Press law.

Death of the Maestro Rossini.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 14.

GIOACCHINO ROSSINI, the great Italian musical composer, died in this city to-day, in his 77th year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Progress of the Elections—Expectations of the Liberals.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The elections absorb the attention of all classes of people. Little business will be done during the week. The cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the breadstuffs market will probably be closed on those days. In London the Stock Exchange will be closed on Tuesday. Sanguine Liberals estimate that Mr. GLADSTONE will have a majority of 130 in the next House of Commons.

SPAIN.

A Band of Malcontents at Seville Disarmed.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 15.

A band of malcontents who held possession of Seville since the revolution, but obstinately refused to obey the orders of the National Government, were yesterday disarmed by the regular troops after a fierce contest. Complete quiet has now been restored in that city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Reported Repulse of the Allies at Villeta—Rumored Revolt in the Argentine Republic.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The South American mails bring the following intelligence from Paraguayan sources: A battle took place on the 24th of September at Villeta, where LOPEZ was strongly entrenched with all his troops. The allied forces attacked his position, but were repulsed by means of ambuscades which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy. After this defeat the Allied Army went into camp at Palmes. There they were constantly harassed by the Paraguayan guerrillas, who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted their communications. The Brazilian ironclads had bombarded Angostura, but without effect. It was rumored that a revolt had broken out in the Argentine Confederation against President SARMIENTO.

CUBA.

The Insurrection Extending—A Passenger Train Attacked and Plundered.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The rebels have appeared on the railroad track between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. They captured a train of cars, with a number of passengers on board. Four of the latter were retained as prisoners, and the others were allowed to proceed to their destination on hand-cars. The baggage vans were plundered of their contents, and the railroad track was torn up for a considerable distance.

Heavy and continuous rains during the past week have prevented cane grinding on the plantations. The United States flagship *Contoocook* has arrived at this port from Norfolk.

MISSOURI.

Serious Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 15.

The hardware house of SKINNER, NEAL & Co. took fire at 6 o'clock to-night, which was almost totally destroyed, together with the crockery-ware house of WESTERMAN & MEIR. The latter house was completely gutted. Some of the stock will probably be saved. SKINNER, NEAL & Co.'s stock was valued at $75,000 and insured as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe and Ætna (of Hartford) Companies, $10,000 each; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $3,000, and $5,000 each in the Howard, of New-York, Girard, of Philadelphia; Phenix, Pacific and Lumbermans, and Mechanics', of St. Louis; Hartford, of Connecticut; North British and Mercantile, London and Edinburgh, Narragansett, of Providence; Merchants', of Chicago; Pacific, of San Francisco. The stock of WESTERMAN & MEIR was valued at $45,000; insured for $30,000, mainly in home companies. The dry goods house of HENRY BELL & SONS will suffer some loss, from smoke. No estimate can be made to-night of their loss. The buildings were owned by CHARLES P. CHATEAU, and valued at about $12,000 each, and insured for $5,000 each.

A Fight Proposed Between McCool and Heenan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 15.

CHARLES B. LORD, Judge of the Circuit Court, died this afternoon. The *Times* states that a gentleman who left this city yesterday, for New-York, was authorized, on behalf of the friends of MCCOOL in this city, to arrange for a fight with JOHN C. HEENAN, providing the terms, place, &c., can be mutually agreed upon. The report from the East that "Dublin Tricks" has brought suit against MCCOOL for money due him as trainer for the latter for the Coburn fight is authoritively contradicted here.

Fire in Portland, Me.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, Nov. 15.

Last night, about 11:30 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the barn of NELSON BROWN, on the corner of West and Grove streets. The barn, carriage-house and woodshed were totally destroyed with their contents. The dwelling-houses, with which they were connected, were badly damaged. A barn belonging to EDWIN EDGERTON, on the west, was also consumed. The total loss is $6,000; insured for about $3,000.

FLORIDA.

The State Quarrel—Defence of Gov. Reed—The Congressional Canvass—Peaceful Motto of the Democrats.

TALLAHASSEE, Sunday, Nov. 15.

GOV. REED, in a requisition to the Justices of the Supreme Court for a written opinion on the legality of the impeachment, refers them to an article of the Constitution providing for extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, by which only such business can be transacted as is mentioned in the call, or brought before them while in session by the Governor, except by unanimous consent of both Houses. He also states that four persons who voted as Senators were not entitled to seats, by reason of his proclamation declaring their seats vacant, they having held, since the last Legislature, one the office of Secretary of State, one that of Circuit Judge, one that of Clerk of a Court, and the other that of Solicitor. She Senate is composed of twenty-five members. GOV. REED claims that there were only eight present, consequently no extraordinary session convened, and their acts are of no force. The Governor says the officers of the State do not know, in this unsettled and anomalous condition of things, whom they should recognize as the head of the Executive Department. The administration of the State Government is obstructed and the peace and welfare of the whole State jeoparded; and he asks that their opinion on the points subjected be given at the earliest moment.

SAUNDERS, the independent candidate for Congress, in a quite lengthy circular to the voters of the State of Florida, denounces the nomination of HAMILTON by the Republicans, as a fraud upon the colored voters, and says HAMILTON's supporters boasted of having cheated the colored Republicans out of their last chance. SAUNDERS, in another circular, dated Headquarters of the Union League of Florida, addressed to the members of the League, says the Republican Nominating Convention have put up a man whose name alone insures defeat, and calls on the colored Republicans to send a live black man to the next Congress. SAUNDERS signs himself "Grand President of the Union League of Florida." The Democrats have adopted the Grant motto—"Let us have peace."

Resignation of Rev. Dr. Ludlow of Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Rev. Dr. LUDLOW, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, has resigned and accepted a call from the Collegiate Presbyterian Church of New-York.

LYMAN, son of Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, aged eight years, fell over bannisters from the second story of his home, and received injuries from which he died early this morning.

Losses by the Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, Nov. 15.

The loss by the burning of FOREPAUGH'S menagerie last night is about $45,000, on which there was no insurance. None of the animals were burned, but a large number of expensive show wagons, tents, &c., were entirely destroyed.

The loss on ROSCOE & CLARK's mill is about $18,000, which is partially covered by insurance. This morning the building on North Seventh-street, used as a United States mint for nearly forty years, was destroyed by fire. The loss is small.

The Charleston Municipal Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 15.

The hearing of the contested election case will begin to-morrow according to law, before the present City Council. There are rumors that an attempt will be made to-morrow to install PILLSBURY as Mayor by force. All is quiet so far, but the deepest excitement pervades the community.

Murder in Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Nov. 15.

JOHN DEARE was killed by JOHN GROVE in Temperanceville, near Pittsburg, on Saturday night. DEARE, it is supposed, was intoxicated, and while endeavoring to enter GROVE'S house was shot and instantly killed. GROVE has surrendered himself to the authorities.

The Meteoric Shower in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Nov. 15.

A meteoric shower was seen here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General—A Favorable Financial Statement—Important Recommendations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 15.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Quartermaster-General has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The financial statement is a very favorable one. The balance of appropriation to the credit of the Department undrawn July 1, 1867, was, in round numbers, $19,000,000. The appropriation for deficiency for the fiscal year 1868, was $12,000,000; amount credited to appropriations on account of various sales, $6,000,000; and total, subject to requisitions of the Quartermaster, $37,000,000. The expenditures have been $36,500,000, leaving, with the balance of appropriations for 1868, and the appropriations for 1869 of $14,000,000, nearly $15,000,000 available for the fiscal year 1869. The present number of officers in the Quartermaster's Corps has been found wholly insufficient to discharge its duties. The Quartermaster argues that true economy would lead to an increase, as the duties are such as require officers experienced in the varied business of the Department. Operations connected with the settlement of Southern railroad accounts are treated of at length. The total debt of these roads for material purchased, and interest upon it is $8,500,000. The payments to Sept. 30 last had amounted to less than $4,000,000. Sixteen railroads have paid in full, namely: Petersburg, Virginia Central, Virginia and Tennessee, Mobile and Great Northern, Memphis and Charleston, New-Orleans and Jackson, Tennessee and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, Montgomery and West Point, Rome, Western and Atlantic, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, South Western, Macon and Western, and South Carolina. Many have shown disposition to discharge their debt faithfully. Some have been obliged to ask for time, but others appear to be holding off in hopes of being relieved by Congress or in some other way from just debts to which they have pledged their faith and given bonds to the United States. Nearly two-thirds of the total amount unpaid is the debt of four roads in Tennessee, namely, Nashville and Chattanooga, Northwestern, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and East Tennessee and Georgia.

In the matter of general railroad transportation he says that of sums earned by the Pacific Road, one-half is paid in cash and one-half credited on bonds issued them by Government. Transportation over railroads other than the Pacific lines has been as follows: 90,000 tons freight, at a cost of $289,221, and 40,000 persons, at a cost of $484,122. The Union Pacific transported from the 30th June, 1867, to the 30th September, 1868, about 20,777 tons munitions of war and 7,415 persons, at a cost of $1,070,655; the Union Pacific Eastern Division, for the same time, 15,157 tons and 6,395 persons, at a cost of $531,275. The fleet of transports, one thousand strong at the close of war, have been sold or released. Twenty-seven Government vessels of all kinds have been in the service of departments for the whole or part of the year, and thirty-nine vessels of all kinds have been chartered for greater or less time.

The question of Government stock, particularly the question of securing the best cavalry horses, is discussed at considerable length, and the opinion is given that greater economy and far better stock would be secured by following the example of the great European nations and establishing two stock farms, one in Texas and the other on the Western Plains. Total number of animals now in the service is as follows: Horses, including officers' horses, 13,291; mules, 17,866; oxen, 211. He has sold 331 buildings during the year, and transferred 108 to the Freedmen's Bureau. The most important and expensive operations in military buildings for the year have been on the frontiers of Texas. The showing made regarding clothing and equipment is especially favorable. The large stock on hand at the close of the war has supplied all the more important articles, and will continue to supply them for several years. The sales of damaged articles and of stock liable to decay, have paid all expenses of the care of stock on hand and furnished all new articles needed. No appropriation has been asked for clothing since the close of the war, and none will be needed this year. Several large depots have been closed. The one at Jeffersonville, Ind., will be discontinued at an early day. The appropriation of $180,000 for a fire-proof storehouse there, has been paid into the surplus fund in the Treasury, and the project of building such storehouses abandoned. The sales of surplus and damaged clothing and equipments for the year have amounted to nearly $4,000,000, which has been passed to the credit of the appropriation.

One of the most interesting portions of the report relates to national cemeteries. Great attention has been paid to gathering and identifying remains of soldiers. The number of national cemeteries is now seventy-two, and reports have also been received of 320 local post or private grounds. Total number of graves, 316,233, of which the occupants of 175,764 have been satisfactorily identified. The amounts expended for sites, coal, transportation and all purposes connected with the work to June 30 last, was $2,600,000. Estimated expense for next year, $500,000. While amounts expended seem large, it must be remembered that, on account of numbers who died at the hospitals and camps at the North, the work has really extended over nearly the whole settled territory of the United States. The Quartermaster-General recommends the employment of disabled soldiers for superintendents, and all other service about these grounds. He thinks the States should not be applied to for monuments, but that Government should consider the whole care as a sacred trust. Fifteen rolls of honor have been published, five are in the hands of the printer, and six more will complete the number. They contain a list of the graves of nearly 200,000 soldiers, with a record of the place where the remains were found, and a list of nearly 100,000 graves which are as yet unknown, but which existing records may identify. Careful records of everything found with each body, and of all that could serve to help identify have been preserved. The wooden headboards are fast decaying. Stone the Quartermaster regards as too costly, and he recommends hollow rectangular blocks of galvanized iron, filled with earth or cement. The Quartermaster thinks that the attention of Congress should be called to the operations of the law of March 30, 1868, by which the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department is made final and binding over the heads of Departments. He says under it pay for many contracts have been allowed, which were made without the authority of the Department, and even against positive orders.

The report closes by referring to the great evil of furnishing Indians with improved arms, and he recommends that no arms be supplied to any Indian not a citizen. Arrows will do for such.

WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Report of the Postmaster-General—Pressures in the Money Market—The Revenue Quarrel.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Among the important facts which will be shown by the forthcoming report of the Postmaster-General, will be a tabular statement showing in what States and Territories the receipts from postages fall far short of the expenses of transporting the mails. All the Southern States are included but Kentucky and Tennessee; and such Western States as Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and California. In these States and Territories the expense of transportation alone exceeds the receipts for postages by the sum of $3,100,337. Since March, 1865, there has been an increase of 1,267 routes, involving 48,744 miles additional service. On the 30th of June, 1865, the number of lineal miles of service was 142,340; on the 30th of June, 1868, it was 216,928. On the 13th of June, 1865, the actual transportation was 57,993,694 miles. On the 30th of June, 1868, it was 84,224,325 miles. If anybody wants an explanation of the deficiency in the revenue of the Department, or for the past and current fiscal year, they will find it in these figures. Yet every mile and every dollar has been called for by the actual wants of the people and business of the country, and not a dollar or a mile could now be dispensed with without a great outcry.

PRESSURES IN THE MONEY MARKET.

It has been announced lately that a bill is to be introduced into Congress at the approaching session providing for the issue of convertible and reconvertible 3.65 currency interest bonds for the purpose of preventing such pressures in the money market as has lately been witnessed. This principle was sought to be introduced into the Funding bill, but failed. It was originally introduced into the House by Hon. JOHN LYNCH, of Maine, during the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was again introduced by him in the Fortieth Congress. He intends calling it up again and pressing it at the next session. The proposition is stronger now than it has been at any previous time.

THE REVENUE QUARREL.

The forces in the revenue fight have been glad to rest over Sunday. Nothing has been developed to-day except a considerable degree of nervousness on the part of some of the operators in the ring against COURTNEY, who are reported as willing to come to terms. They are left high and dry by the failure of their movements, and probably would be willing to sell out cheap if they could cheat anybody into buying them. President JOHNSON is reported as being entirely satisfied of the integrity of Mr. COURTNEY, and as being considerably surprised at the character of FULLERTON'S evidence. There is much anxiety manifested now to see if the Attorney-General will order the trials of MESSMORE, BLAISDELL & Co., recently suspended, to proceed. District-Attorney COURTNEY, before leaving, expressed the strong hope that this would be done. The trials having been postponed to enable the alleged criminals to make a case against their prosecutors, and the alleged criminals having failed, it is to be hoped there will be no further obstruction of the course of justice from that quarter. Among other evidence recently come to light, showing the ramifications of the plot which began with COURTNEY and was to end somewhere else, is the following of a case several weeks old:

H. A. McCord, New-York: See AMOS and Judge F. about COURTNEY. General says all right if papers strong. Those named can assist. Telegraph when necessary. Will do same. R., shaky. Have remitted.

There are those here who say that "Amos" means BELKNAP, "Judge F." Judge FULLERTON, "General" Gen. BURBRIDGE, who wants to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and "R." Commissioner ROLLINS. This is only conjecture, of course, but it fits well.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city is Hon. W. S. LINCOLN, of New-York, who has taken a house for the Winter on Capitol Hill. Also, Ex-Congressman COX, of Ohio, and Hon. R. M. CORWINE, of the same State.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

COIN IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of coin in the Treasury at this date is about $87,000,000, of which $22,000,000 are represented by gold certificates.

THE FEMALE TREASURY CLERKS.

On making out an additional list of female clerks to be dismissed from the office of the Registry of the Treasury, Gen. JEFFRIES has been careful to retain the widows and daughters of soldiers and others, who have no means of support apart from employment in his bureau. The outside pressure brought upon this official, since the reduction of the female employes commenced, for the retention of specified clerks, is of a formidable character.

LIGHT-HOUSE INFORMATION.

The Light-house Board has received official information that a light is now exhibited at the entrance of the port of Libau, coast of Courland, Black Sea, Russia; also a fixed light at Hango Head Road, Gulf of Finland, and one on Skielskor, entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and a light vessel on the Sulpan bank.

A Gambler Shot by an Officer in Memphis, Tenn.

From the Memphis Post, Nov. 10.

A gaming, dissolute character, known by several false names, such as Wm. Wesley, Gassy West, &c., but whose real name is WEST HOLT, was shot last evening about 6 o'clock, and mortally wounded, by A. K. DAVIS, turnkey of the Second District Station-house. DAVIS had previously been informed that HOLT had threatened to shoot him on sight, in revenge for some old grudge. Last night, while DAVIS was standing near the Station-house, HOLT made his appearance for the first time, and DAVIS, fearing for his safety, drew his revolver and instantly shot him in the abdomen. It was at first supposed that the shot had made only a slight wound, as HOLT turned and fled down Causey-street, upon the run; but afterward it appeared that he was in a dangerous condition from loss of blood. During the evening he was removed to the City Hospital.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Accounts of Earthquake Shocks in England.

Display of Anti-American Sentiment by British Church-Goers.

Baron Beust's Statement in Regard to the Relations of Austria.

Condition and Prospects of Religion in Spain.

The steamship *Herman*, which left Bremen Oct. 31 and Northampton Nov. 3, reached this port yesterday. A *résumé* of her most important news (later by two days than that already at hand) is given below.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Distinct Shocks Felt Throughout the Country.

From the London Times, Nov. 2.

Shortly after 10:30 on Friday night a distinct shock of earthquake was felt in many places in the west of England and in South Wales. The unusual sensation lasted for about a couple of seconds, and is presumed to have been occasioned by what is termed an earth-wave. Five years ago (in October, 1863) a similar shock occurred, which was felt throughout a considerable part of the west of England.

The shock on Friday last was felt in Worcester and numerous towns and villages on the western bank of the Severn, up to the boundaries of the county on that side. The incidents appear to have varied considerably. In some situations it was so slight as hardly to be perceptible, while in others the witnesses described it as even more severe than that which was experienced in 1863. It appears pretty certain that persons who happened to be in the upper chambers of their houses did not experience the effects of the shock so acutely as those who were at the time in the basement. Many persons who had retired to rest, and were undisturbed by it, were incredulous when informed of the fact by their neighbors, until corroborative evidence was accumulated from all quarters. The time when the shock was perceived was, as near as can be ascertained, 10:40 o'clock. The night was cloudy, but light, the moon being nearly at the full. The indications of the earthquake were various. Some persons describe it as a trembling of the earth, as if a laden wagon was passing along the street; others imagined some animal had got into their bedroom and was scampering about the floor. The motion of articles of furniture, the jingling of glasses and the oscillation of beds were very common. Most of the reports agree that these indications were accompanied by a noise like that of a high wind, or of a vehicle or train passing. Reports were brought into Worcester in the course of Saturday from different towns and villages westward, describing the shock in very similar terms. It is a fact, though it may have nothing to do with these phenomena, that up to the time of the shock the weather was cold, but the thermometer rose fifteen degrees on Saturday.

Three shocks were felt in Leamington. They followed each other in rapid succession, but none of them were either violent or prolonged. The first occurred at about 11:30 o'clock, and was felt in different streets, but more particularly in the west and northwest portion of what is termed the New Town, which is on the north side of the River Leam. At the time the night was quite calm, but somewhat close for the season. The shocks were noticed by Dr. O'CALLAGHAN, LL.D., the President of the local Philosophical Society, who, during a residence in the West Indies, had on more than one occasion felt the shock of earthquakes. On Friday night Dr. CALLAGHAN called attention to the occurrence, and found that the shocks had been observed by some of his domestics. In York-terrace and the Kenilworth-road the shocks were distinctly felt. A lady on the Parade was startled by an unusual noise, and the shocks were noticed by other persons, but do not appear to have attracted general attention. In November, 1863, the earthquake was felt in Leamington with considerable violence. On that occasion things were moved about in cupboards, and small articles of furniture were displaced, while many persons were aroused in terror from their sleep. The shocks on Friday night were much slighter.

At Exeter many persons noticed the earthquake. Three distinct shocks were felt by the inmates of a house in York Buildings. The occupant of a house, who has long resided in the West Indies, recognized the shaking as that of an earthquake. The inmates of the Eye Infirmary felt the building shake, and experienced a peculiar sensation at the time.

At Merthyr the shock was rather severe, and occurred on Friday night about 10:30. The movement appeared to be from south to north, and continued for three or four seconds. The sky was covered with light, but there were no thunder-clouds. A few minutes before the occurrence there was that strange calm prevalent which has been noticed during the time of a complete eclipse. Great alarm was felt by the inhabitants. At Twynrodyn and other high quarters the people rushed out of the houses, some attributing the shock to explosions underneath in some of the coal or mine pits, but as Merthyr is not undermined, and no mine or coal stratum exists there, this fact was conclusive that the disturbance proceeded from a greater and more mysterious cause. At the time of the occurrence there was a grand procession by torchlight in honor of one of the candidates for representing the borough, and the great swell of the earth and shaking of doors and windows contrasted strangely with the merrymaking going on in the valley.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

We have to thank an immense number of correspondents for information respecting the earthquake shock of Friday night. From their communications it appears that the shock was felt about 10:35 P. M. Its greatest force seems to have occurred in Wales and the western counties. One correspondent at Hereford says:

"My chair for an instant shook violently, and I perceived what I might have taken for a furious blast of wind, but it was too instantaneous, and it seemed to come from the earth rather than from the air. The wind was somewhat gusty. The sky was nearly clear, except that there was a dark bank of clouds in the southwest. * * * This shock was not violent, nor did it seem to last so long as that which affected a considerable area in the south of England early in the morning of Oct. 6, 1863. On that occasion I was awakened from my sleep with the impression that a stack of chimneys had fallen down, and that I should see the wall opposite to my bed crack open."

At Worcester we are informed there was a gentle up and down motion without sound, while from Cardiff we are informed that the shock was accompanied by a low rumbling sound, which caused an apprehension that a colliery explosion had occurred. At Broseley, in Shropshire, two distinct shocks were noted, each lasting about six or seven seconds. A correspondent writing from Sherborne, Dorsetshire, describes the event there thus: "It appeared as if the building had been suddenly upheaved by something rolling underneath from north to south, and that it gave a little shake on settling down again." From Somersetshire we learn that the vibration was so great as to cause bedsteads to rock. The shock also extended to the midland districts. Reports from various parts of Leicestershire speak of many persons having experienced a slight undulatory movement. Several persons in Leicester, who at first attributed the shock to explosion, speak of the window-frames and various things in their houses rattling so violently as to disturb them from their slumbers, while china and glass gingle on the shelves. The shock was distinctly felt in and around Nottingham. A resident in an elevated position on "the Forest," once part of Sherwood, states that about 10:30 o'clock he felt the bed move under him, and in consequence jumped up instantly, when he found that his brothers had been aroused by the same shock. Other persons living in the same locality distinctly felt the vibration. Several houses were shaken, and numbers of people were awakened out of their sleep. At Marlborough the shock was so severe as to give a sensible and in some cases a violent concussion to chairs and tables, and to awake persons who were sleeping. At Rugby and Faringdon the vibration was perceived, and, approaching the metropolis, we are informed by a gentleman residing at Weybridge-common, that the earthquake wave caused some furniture in his bedroom to vibrate, and, coming still nearer to London, a correspondent at Blackheath writes:

"My daughters came down from their beds in the greatest alarm, and said they had had their beds shaken under them, and that they were convinced it was an earthquake. A servant in the house, who was also in bed, stated that she had felt the same shaking, and each of them from the sensations experienced a feeling of sickness."

The general conclusion to be drawn from the mass of communications we have received, is that the shock or shocks (for some speak of one and others of two shocks) were felt in all the counties of Wales, in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, the western and several of the midland counties—one gentleman noticed them in the Isle of Wight. We have no information of the event being noticed to the eastward of the metropolis. There is a general agreement that the time was between 10:30 and 10:45 on Friday night, and the majority of observers state that the motion was from north to south, but a few describe it as having been from east to west. All who relate to the previous earthquake shock of October, 1863, agree that that of last Friday was less severe and not so lasting as the previous visitation.

GERMANY.

A Curious Instance of Religious Exclusiveness—Englishmen Refusing to Pray for the President of the United States.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The *Times* of a recent date, as well as other English journals, has given us the speeches of Lord STANLEY, of that distinguished Liberal, Mr. GLADSTONE, and of the newly-appointed American Minister, all delivered at meetings in Liverpool, ostensibly to do honor to the latter, whose efforts as a mediator seem to have formed the "first act," as it were, in the performance of his diplomatic services. All these addresses have been received with enthusiasm, creating a very cheerful feeling in the minds of those who heard them. Where there is reciprocity of interest there must be reciprocity of feeling; and I doubt not that the reflex of those meetings will extend over the waters and animate the New World. It is well that the two great nations should have renewed amity and fellowship, and that the public acknowledgment of their commercial dependence upon each other, as alluded to in a leader in the *Times* of Oct. 3, should be made with sincere conviction and sturdy honesty. "Liverpool," says the article alluded to, "is more connected with America than any other town in these islands. One may say, indeed, that if there had been no United States there never would have been a Liverpool." These are marked words, which had they been made on the other side—I say it with all courtesy—might not so soon have had an iteration on the Anglican shore. They might have been considered a little boastful.

Great men and far-seeing minds look at stirring events, at difficulties and obstacles, with diplomatic eyes; they settle these, thanks to their plenipotentiary powers, with skill, and often with moderation. In their speeches they talk of "friendly" and "inseparable" interests, and of "international glory," and the people cry, "Hear hear." Yet, as individuals compose masses, and as "straws show how the wind blows," let us ask a question: "Can we be really sure that there is a hearty feeling of fellowship in the minds of the English toward the Americans?" Do they not too often allow very narrow prejudices to influence them? Diplomatists and commercial men are one thing, and are a part of the people—the leaders of them; but let us take up a body of church worshipers, for instance, and see how they act.

In Dresden, the capital of Saxony, where I have resided several seasons, there were four years ago only one English congregation worshiping at regular hours in the "Reformed German Church," Rev. Mr. WRIGHT being the pastor, a gentleman whose scholastic acquisitions and sound theology rarely have been surpassed or had their equal in the British chaplaincies abroad. Although devoted to the service of the Church of England the congregation received from time to time large accessions of Americans, until within late years they became the majority of the worshipers, and supported the charities of the church by their wealth and liberality. Many who thus filled the "sittings" were Dissenters, who, not exactly understanding the term "English Church," (as announced in the Saturday advertisements of the Sabbath service,) came in at first slowly. Then the style "English and American Church" was adopted; and then the Americans in Dresden, receiving the invitation, which was included in the foregoing name, "entered in" gladly. In due time the pastor, becoming aware that two-thirds of the people were Americans, introduced the prayer for the President of the United States after that for the Royal Family of England and the King of Saxony. I was in the church when this introduction was first made, and heard a gentleman in front of me plant his cane loudly on the floor, exclaiming: "I thought this was an English church!" On other days persons abruptly rose and left the sanctuary. It matters to me very little whether the President of the United States is included in the service or not, inasmuch as all true and thoughtful worshipers daily pray for "all conditions of men" and "all persons in authority," in which an individual of such very high "authority" as America's Chief Magistrate cannot be excluded. There is no ban there, nor can there be any in the sight of God. But the circumstances which created such an unchristian ebullition of feeling led to animosities against the sincere and truly evangelical pastor. Disaffection increased and spread, until another church (most strangely authorized by the Bishop of London under misrepresentation) drew off numbers of the congregation, and a High Church party was formed, under the name of the "English Church," for which a new structure is now in course of erection. Mr. WRIGHT now officiates in Boulogne.

The "English and American Church," however, yet exists, the influx of Americans still doing its part to sustain both churches. In process of time this same increase caused a request to be made to the pastor of the new church, Mr. KITTO, to include the President of the United States in his prayers, it being understood that it was authorized by the Bishop of London, and left to the discretion of the officiating priest. It was introduced one Sunday recently, but gave umbrage again to certain other individuals, and the pastor withdrew it. This has called forth much animadversion, and has proved the fact that there is not much individual feeling of brotherhood between the worshiping members of these Christian congregations. One reason said to be assigned by the complainants against the introduction of the prayer for the President has been that "he was nominated every four years, and they did not desire to pray for such a number of nobodies." The high office had no estimation in the opinion of those accustomed to a Royal line, and unable to separate the office from the man. This might be viewed as petty feeling, did it not increase rather than diminish, and did it not become during the week a subject of cavil and bitterness. The Americans sit, and have sat for years, quietly in their pews, and have responded cheerfully to the repeated passages introducing the Queen, Prince of Wales, &c., besides hearing uncomplainingly the prayer that Her Majesty may become "victorious over all her enemies," while the English will not permit the name of the Chief Magistrate of the United States to be included in the service. It matters little what great diplomatists do when this rebellious feeling exists. They may keep "war from out our borders" and preserve the blessings of peace, but as to any really "friendly relations," we fear that the Bishop of London has much more to do to sustain such by the orders he gives to his chaplains than the noble efforts of a Stanley or a Gladstone for the common good.

AN AMERICAN IN DRESDEN.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Oct. 27.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Beust and his Statement of the Relations of the Great Powers.

From l'Indépendance Belge.

In a circular of Baron BEUST, dated Oct. 30, which our Paris correspondent says was communicated to him, the Chancellor of the Empire declares that he spoke before the Military Committee, not as a Minister, but simply in his character of deputy. The reports of the debates of the Committee, which are not taken down by short-hand writers, are not generally trustworthy. Baron BEUST did not by any means use the alarming language attributed to him. While indicating the usefulness of the reorganization of the army, he touched far less upon the aspect of foreign politics than upon the necessity of demonstrating the solidity of the new internal organization of Austria. He observed that if the Cisleithan Parliament approved of the bill as adopted by Hungary, it would show that dualism does not exclude the harmony and union of the forces of the different parties of the Empire. He naturally had to cast a glance at the situation of Europe; and, while noting the good relations existing between Austria and the other Powers, he remarked that in presence of the armaments of other countries, especially those which had no aggression to fear, it was requisite that Austria should be able to dispose, if necessary, of sufficient military resources. Beyond this he said nothing but what indicated his pacific intentions, and he declared that peace was necessary for the interests of Austria. With regard to Russia, Baron BEUST merely alluded to his efforts to render Austria's relations with that Power more and more friendly: and, if he did not quite succeed, the fault was not his own, but was in great part due to events which preceded his coming into office. After having stated the good relations which exist between Italy and Austria, he said that if the hostile demonstration against the Austrian Government in Tyrol and at Trieste had not been disavowed as strongly as he could have desired, it was important to take into consideration the interposition of Italy, which prevented her from acting as freely in that matter as would be consistent with the sincerity of her loyal and pacific intentions.

HOLLAND.

Riots at Rotterdam—A Mob Fired Upon.

Rotterdam (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Terrible riots have occurred here. For several evenings a noisy and turbulent mob have perambulated the streets, insulting the Police and breaking the windows of houses belonging to the town authorities. The ringleader was a man who has set himself up as a champion of the rights of the lower classes. He had succeeded in raising indignation among the workmen against the communal authorities by publishing some pamphlets criticising various measures, and especially impeaching the administration of justice. A good deal of discontent has, moreover, prevailed among the wealthier classes, induced by the communal council having proposed to borrow 6,000,000 guilders to construct some public works, the interest of which will be raised by a tax upon the sewers and gutters. During Saturday night a serious encounter took place between the Police and the mob. Many thousands of persons were in the streets. The shops were nearly all shut at 7 o'clock, and bands of men and boys (armed with sticks) marched singing and shouting from one point to another. At 11 o'clock, when the workingmen had spent a good proportion of their weekly earnings in gin the tumult became uproarious. The services of the military were deemed necessary, and both infantry and cavalry were sent for from the Hague. But before the military force could arrive serious fights took place between the mob and the Police, who were obliged to make use of their swords. Lamp-posts were pulled out of the ground, the street pavements were torn up, and the Police were literally besieged. The Town Hall (Stadhuis) was severely damaged; all the windows in the building were broken, and the mob endeavored to set it on fire. Happily the cavalry arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning, and succeeded in clearing the streets. There are many persons wounded, and some are dead. This morning an additional military force arrived. The town is quiet now, but a repetition of the tumult is feared.

SPAIN.

Religious State and Prospects of the Country—Chances of a Concordat.

Madrid (Oct. 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

It seems clear to me that not only in Spain, but in all European countries, the religious question requires a different solution from that mere toleration which, to a certain extent, has been for many years admitted in Rome itself. Religious freedom must be a right, not a favor. Without unbounded freedom of faith and worship there can be no other freedom. Such is the principle unanimously put forward by the Spanish people, as represented by all the Juntas which constituted themselves as the interpreters of public opinion on the very outbreak of the revolutionary movement. I do not know how far that principle may be followed up to its utmost consequences; but I think that, without its full development, the whole scheme of national emancipation is likely to turn out a chimera. Whatever Spain is, the priests have made it. If Spain is to be anything different, the work of the priests must be undone; men must be allowed full freedom to undo the priests' work. There must be not only freedom of conscience and freedom of worship, but freedom of inquiry, freedom of propagandism, freedom of proselytism. All creeds must rest on a footing of perfect equality. Spain has sunk too low in her abject superstition to be saved by any such compromises as have been adopted in France, Belgium or Italy. We must not be surprised if there are men here who cry for religious liberty as it exists in the United States of America, or at least for liberty as in England.

Can this country bear so much light out of so much darkness? The Junta of Barcelona has intimated to the Archbishop that, as freedom of worship has been proclaimed, every religious ceremony out of doors must be discontinued; every sect and denomination must perform its rites within the buildings destined to its special uses. In Madrid and other cities the images at the street corners, with the oil lamps dimly burning before them night and day, are fast disappearing. It may be mere accident, but I have not for nearly a month met the Holy Sacrament, with bell and book and candle, on my way along the Madrid thoroughfares. It is not long since the tinkling of that bell used to throw a whole neighborhood into consternation, when the words "*Pasa Dios!*" were the signal for every man to get out of the way, those who tarried behind being compelled to interrupt all business and traffic, to prostrate themselves on the ground, and even to alight from their carriages, give up their seats to the priests, and follow on foot. Such were, up to yesterday, the rights and privileges of the dominant Church. Are we going to change all that? Are Spaniards willing to give up all the pageantries of their processions, and the gorgeous trappings of the *Corpus Domini?* And is the work of demolition this time going so far as to preclude all possibility of reconstruction? There is no doubt that the decree providing for the suppression of monastic orders is nowhere suffered to remain a dead letter. There are 15,000 workmen in the employment of the Madrid Municipality at the present moment, and few of them have any other task than leveling the old nests of monks and nuns with the ground. The work of destruction is not altogether unsparing and indiscriminate, but it will be so thorough as to prevent the possibility of the old edifice again rising from its ruins.

All this, however, is mere political, or, we may say, financial revolution. The State is hard up for money, and it robs the Church. But, although the mere impoverishment of the Church cannot fail to lessen her ascendancy, still it can scarcely be looked upon as a severance of the Church from the State; nay, it may lead to a still closer union between the two powers, to a more helpless dependence of one on the other. In Spain, as in France and Italy, he who robs the Church places himself under a necessity to feed the Church. The Pope's Nuncio, Monsignor FRANCHI, has not left Madrid; he has, on the contrary, called upon the Minister of State, and reëstablished such relations with the Provisional Government as amount to a virtual recognition. The Pope evidently has not given up all hopes of a compromise with the revolution. A Concordat with Spain, however revised, is still considered practicable no less than desirable, and the Provisional Government has not yet ventured upon the measure strongly recommended by the whole Liberal Press—of stopping payment of the nine thousand dollars' salary supplied by Spain to the Nuncio. Devise whatever bargain you please with the Pope, a Concordat must to some extent curtail religious liberty. Political revolution should not be accomplished at the expense of intellectual and moral development. We must not have liberty as in France, but as in England or America. The relics of four saints, a present from the Pope to Queen ISABELLA, have lately landed at Barcelona. Many a ribald joke has been perpetrated on the subject, and suggestions have been made as to the best means of forwarding those four wandering mummies to their destination. The Pope and the Queen have too far presumed on the credulity of a benighted people, and something like disgust has been the consequence; but superstition of as gross a nature is still rampant throughout the country, and the many utter sceptics and arrant unbelievers who style themselves "Liberals" not only dare not attack it but actually truckle to it. There is not one Radical paper which would dare to appear without the "Madrid diary," informing the faithful at what Church they may "gain indulgences," or which of the hundred Madonnas will be "at home," or "hold her court" for the day. MAZZINI placed the Pope's state coach at the service of the miraculous Bambino at Rome. Now, it may be an unwise policy for a patriotic ruler to break down the people's idols in a period of transition, but it can be no part of his duty to belie his own convictions and to burn incense in a temple which he would wish to consign to the flames.

Carlist Manœuvres—The Latest Pamphlet.

Paris (Nov. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The partisans of Don CARLOS are beginning to throw out feelers to test the state of public opinion as to the pretensions of the young Prince to whom they have given the title of CHARLES VII. A pamphlet called *Anarchie Espagnole* has appeared in Paris. It is written in French by a Spaniard, and may be regarded, as it is probably meant to be regarded, as the programme or manifesto of the party. The young man whose cause is advocated in it, is Don CARLOS, son of Don JUAN, second son of the Don CARLOS of the civil war, and, according to the Salic law, the legitimate heir to the Crown for which his grandfather carried on a sanguinary contest for seven years. The present representative of the family is barely 20 years old, and, as the writer points out, is free from all participation in the civil war, for he was born eight years after it was brought to a close. His hands have no blood-stains upon them; he is bound by no contracts, has violated no engagement, has no treasons or atrocities to reproach himself with, no deeds of vengeance to burden his conscience; and, with such a character, it is the opinion of his advocates that of all pretenders that may yet start up, no one can be more acceptable to those who would not visit the sins of the father on his guiltless descendant than Don CARLOS, of Bourbon. The writer says:

"CHARLES VII. would then be a true constitutional King, not by concession, but by conviction. Trained in the school of adversity, wishing to be the King of all the Spaniards, and not the King of a party, he has learnt that the institutions of a people must ever be in harmony with the state of its civilization, and follow at once the internal manifestations of the masses and the current of external ideas. Don CARLOS will not then arrest the double expression of the liberty of Spain and of Europe—1, because he is the man of his age; 2, because it was true liberty that made at another epoch the prosperity and the grandeur of Spain. He will regulate Catholic unity with international duties. He will regulate the necessary expenditure on the possible receipts, and set, in his own person, the example of the strictest economy. He will accept the sale of national property which Rome has recognized by the Concordat. He will maintain the liberty of the Press, which will be amenable only to the regular tribunals. Don CARLOS has no prejudices against any, and he has to complain of no one. He is not the Prince of the past; he is the Prince of the future. * * * Statesmen and impartial politicians will agree that, in order to make a choice, they must consider: First, the manners and traditions of the country; second, the bearing of each solution; and third, international interests. In order to understand the import of the solutions, we may class the political parties of Spain thus: First, Republicans or Democrats; second, Unionists; third, Progressists; fourth, Moderates; and fifth, Carlists or Legitimists. It is evident that the Republic is neither in the manners nor the traditions of Spain, nor in the interests of France, nor in those of Europe. The republican form of government, which France, at once intelligent and democratic, was not able to maintain in 1848, and which no other nation in Europe demands, is materially impossible not only for Spain, but for all the Latin races. Dreamers only can desire it. It is odious to all the majorities of Europe, and its partisans of the eve ever become the enemies of the morrow. We appeal for the truth of this statement to all French Republicans of good faith; and we may add that at the great meeting of Republicans held on the 11th in Madrid the proposition of M. ORENSE and his supporters was rejected."

Pretenders are proverbially lavish of promises, and the more so if they will never be allowed to stand in the way of the attainment of so rich a prize as that to which their eyes are now turned. No country knows better than Spain that the readiness with which her Princes when in adversity swear to constitutions is only equaled by the alacrity with which they violate them in prosperity. The great uncle of the Prince who now timidly asks to be heard took all sorts of oaths as fast as they could be dictated to him, but he revenged himself when he had the power on the credulous individuals who trusted him. There is this much, however, to be said for his grandfather—that he never took an oath, that he refused to take an oath, that he denied that men had the right to deprive him of what Heaven had bestowed upon him, and that to the very last moment he spoke of the Spanish people, as well those who defended as those who resisted him, as his "vassals."

PERU.

Railroad Building—Reconstruction—The Guano Islands—A Feast-Day in Callao—The Weather—A Local Reform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, S. A., Wednesday, Oct. 28 1868.

I believe I stated in former letters that Government is very active in all progressive movements calculated to benefit Peru. A new contract has just been entered into to-day for a new railroad from Lima to the interior silver mines, and an American gentleman, resident in Callao, has taken the contract, and thus given general satisfaction to all parties. A petition has also been presented to Government, asking for the construction of a new railroad from Lima to Jauja, which, it is estimated, will, when completed, cost 18,000,000 *soles*; 6,000,000 *soles* of this amount is to be lent by Government. It is very expensive work, railroad building in Peru. The new railroad under contract to HARRY MEIGGS, from Islay to Arequipa, progresses rapidly. Mr. MEIGGS has already repaired the injuries done to the line by the late earthquakes. It will probably be completed long before the old fallen City of Arequipa has arisen, like a second Phenix, from its ashes, and will greatly facilitate the conveyance of lumber, building materials, &c., wherewith to construct a new city. The road from the refining-houses to the mines of Pasco will also shortly be completed, and work is advancing rapidly on the new lines from Lima to Huacho, Pisco to Ica, &c.

GENUINE RECONSTRUCTION.

The energy and will with which Peru embarks in the work of reconstructing and rebuilding fallen cities and towns from ruins is very commendable. And it is very discouraging to feel that even the new cities, springing from the ashes of the old, may, and probably will, in turn be shaken down. Lima has been entirely rebuilt eight times, and Arequipa more than ten times, in the past century. The first dividend of the new road from Lima to Jauja will be declared to the payment of interest on the European capital, and to its gradual reimbursement; afterward that of the shareholders, that will not exceed nine per cent., and finally and lastly that of the Government. Sure repayment and positive advantages thus accrue to foreign capital, and the road will be of incalculable advantage to Peru. A new railroad from Lima to Pisco is very popular, and many wealthy capitalists are desirous of undertaking it.

THE GUANO ISLANDS.

There has been so large a fleet of ships chartered for the Chincha Islands that it is estimated that all the guano will be exhausted in a year longer, and the Government has meditated opening other islands at the North to test the strength and quality of the guano. Ships have therefore been dispatched and loaded with guano at the Island of Guanape, and will be dispatched from the adjoining port of Paita. The Island of Guanape offers abundant facilities for loading, and a sure anchorage. Fruits, water and provisions in abundance are obtained there of the best quality, and the price of everything is much cheaper than at the Chincha Islands. But this scale of prices will be immediately raised as soon as there are enough ships there to exact a large profit from. The consignees of guano have made a loan to this Government of 800,000 *soles*, at six per cent. interest, charging at the rate of five francs to the *sol*.

FEAST-DAY IN CALLAO.

To day is a great feast day in Callao, being the Saint Day of Saint Lorenzo, who was the only man saved from the destruction of old Callao. As I may already have stated, he was engaged in fishing, and the earthquake threw him upon the immense island and mountain, to which he gave his name, Lorenzo, and he was canonized as a Saint, and has his days of celebration with the other worthies in the catalogue! To-day is his anniversary day, and even as I write, Señor Del Mar, (Lord of the Sea,) is being carried by on the shoulders of men, to bless the sea. All the Peruvian matrons and their children are attired in their gayest dresses, fireworks are to be displayed on the public squares this evening, and bands of music will play. Stores and schools must close (if open) at 11 o'clock A. M., and one general and universal jubilee is to prevail.

It is the custom, after the morning festivities and the religious exercises are ended in the churches, for small or large parties to go, for the remainder of the day, on a picnic excursion to the mountain of San Lorenzo, embarking from Callao in row-boats or sail-boats. But a more dreary, dismal place, could not be imagined. I would as soon think of enjoying a picnic in some cellar of an unfinished house in New-York. The whole mountain tells of its volcanic-earthquake nature. It rises to an immense height, bare and bleak; the soil is covered with gray ashes, and there are no signs of vegetation, no green blade of grass, or green thing to break the monotony. Sand-flies and musquitoes swarm around you on the low stony beach. An old tumble-down *adobe* building, once large and imposing, stands solitary and alone, and the crows and turkey buzzards and sea gulls fly in frightened circles over your head. On the very summit of the mountain is erected a large wooden cross, and a light-house stands beside it, as a guide to vessels entering the harbor. Just back of the beach you come to a graveyard of nameless graves, and as the sailors who died with the fever were all buried there, the graves or trenches where they were buried, are very numerous and all close together. A more lonely and forbidding place cannot be imagined. A strange rendezvous for a pleasure party!

The old house upon San Lorenzo, fast falling to ruin, was formerly a hotel, built by some unfortunate speculator, who expected to see the place a popular resort for the Summer season. But the only noise is the ceaseless beat of the waves against the rocky sides of the lonely mountain, and the place is desolate and deserted. No one could till the soil sufficiently to sustain life, if they lived there and controlled the whole island.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been very changeable during the past month. The nights and mornings are absolutely chilly, which is a very singular and unaccountable fact at this season of the year, our Summer commencing Dec. 1. It has been more than usually warm and almost like the middle of Summer, and now a sudden cold spell has occurred. A great many attribute this change to the late earthquakes, and it may be that the convulsions of the earth have actually affected the atmosphere. There are rumors of yellow fever, and a report is current concerning two cases in Callao already. I have taken pains to ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, and the physicians in attendance told me they were only aggravated cases of bilious fever. There is, of course, great and universal dread of the return of yellow fever here this Summer.

LOCAL REFORM.

Lima is undergoing a street cleaning and painting reform. The city looks very fine. I recently spent an entire day at the Lima "School of Arts and Trades." This establishment does credit to its founder, and contains all kinds of machinery, tools, and apparatus for teaching the different branches of trade. It is well worth a day's inspection. Castings were made there for the Government, even before it was formally opened, such as Peru had never before executed. It is a beautiful building, and a great credit to Lima.

X. Y. Z.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—The will of the late ELEAZUR GOODRICH was admitted to probate yesterday. The deceased was a very extensive land-owner, his real estate being located in no fewer than nine States of the Union. The whole property will amount to upward of half a million of dollars, and it is disposed of in the following manner: Annuities of six hundred dollars each to Mrs. MARY KILLAM, of this city, Mrs. E. GOODRICH SMITH of Washington, and Mrs. ELIZA G. LUDLAM of New-York. The residue is divided into four equal parts between the following: Hon. HENRY C. DEMING and NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq., of this city, Rev. W. H. GOODRICH of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH of New-Haven.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Nov. [illegible]* menced his ministry in that splendid temple and before so large and critical a congregation. Whether or not the expressions of his tongue would find favor and prove of service in the work before him remained to be seen. The reverend gentleman then said that there is but one way in which a pastor can hope to retain the esteem and affection of his congregation, and that is by founding his ministration on truth, light and love. To none could truth be of more importance than to a minister of the Church. It could only be attained by study and prayer. It would not do to say, "whatever is is right." The fallacy of such a proposition was obvious. The minister of the Church must seek after the truth earnestly, and learn to separate the true from the false, the wheat from the chaff, the perishable from the imperishable. With truth must be combined light—not the material, but the spiritual light—and both must be bound together with love. Love is the cardinal principle of the Christian religion, the bond that holds society together. In all his ministrations a pastor must let his zeal and energy be tempered with love. Backsliders must be brought back to the fold not by angry words and scathing denunciations, but by kind and fatherly admonitions. The reverend gentleman stated that he should resume the subject at some future time, and then referred to his ministration in New-Orleans and to the pain it had cost him to tear himself away from his congregation and his numerous friends in that city. He concluded by assuring his hearers that he would fully reciprocate any feelings of esteem and affection for himself with which he might be fortunate enough to inspire them. After an eloquent prayer for help in his duties, the "Hymn to God" was sung by a full choir with fine effect, and the large and fashionable congregation present dispersed.

An Unfortunate Voter—A Seemingly Hard Case.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication. If the man's representation be correct he ought surely to find bail. The case is certainly worthy of the attention of the Republican Committee of his ward:

Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1868.

Sir: Here I am incarcerated, since election day, for voting the straight Republican ticket, on the ground that I was not thirty days a resident in the ward. Now, I have been two years in the ward, and voted there last Fall, but I went out to East New-York, to work for the Corporation, for nine weeks, when I returned, and was sixteen days in the same place previous to election. I did not remove any of my clothes, save what I had on my back, knowing the work was temporary, and would soon be back again. Also, I got my washing done there all through, and used to sleep there some Saturday nights when I came for clean clothes; so I consider I had my residence there still, but Democracy says no, and on such grounds I swore it in, and here I am left to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of bail, and that won't be sooner than next January. I don't know why I am deserted by my Republican friends, for I have seen no one since I came here. But alas! I have no friends, as I am too poor, or if I had I would not be here so long. I was appointed by Mr. Hasbrook to act as poll-clerk when I voted. If I can get out I do not fear the result, but to remain here leaves me without any power to act.

I really do not know what will become of me if I have to remain here till January, without money or friends, yet a still, small voice speaks within me, telling me to fear not, for the Lord will not forsake those who put their trust in him, and I know I have done nothing worthy of punishment, which gives me reason to hope all will yet be well. Is there no Republican Committee or fund to see to any of their supporters who get in trouble at such time? It is too bad for a poor, honest man to be incarcerated without just cause in this horrid place. Believe me, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

THOS. GOODISSON.

The Bowery Grant and Colfax Club Dinner in Celebration of Gen. Grant's Election.

A dinner in celebration of the election of Grant and Colfax was given by the Bowery Grant Club, on Saturday evening, at their headquarters, No. 201 Bowery.

After the good things provided had been enjoyed the cloth was removed, and Dr. Jacobs was called to the chair. The Chairman proposed union among Americans, and called on Dr. Krackowizer to respond.

Dr. E. Krackowizer answered the toast for "The Union." He said that the present generation, more than any preceding one, could value the blessings of the Union, having seen it disrupted and having it restored. He enlarged somewhat on the point that the people, for years and years, seemed to sacrifice to the shadow of the Union point after point until liberty seemed almost extinct. But at the right time the nation's conscience awoke, and, putting forth its strong arm, it not only restored the Union but established liberty for all.

He admonished the audience to remember this fact when new troubles were rising, and never to despair in any trials, but always to put faith in the people.

The Chairman then proposed "The Ladies," "The Press," and several other toasts, which were suitably responded to, after which the proceedings terminated.

Local Political Items.

A GRAND JUBILEE.

Grant's supporters on Staten Island commemorated their recent triumph in a banquet at the county seat on Friday night. It was a very pleasant affair. In response to toasts proposed for the occasion, brief speeches were made by the Republican officers elect, and some others. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

REPUBLICAN REJOICING AT FLUSHING.

The Republicans of Flushing have arranged to have a grand celebration of the result of the election to-morrow evening. The houses in the village will be illuminated, and a meeting held in the Town Hall. Representatives of the Republican Clubs of the county will be in attendance, and short speeches and patriotic songs from Glee Clubs will be the order of the evening. The Republicans of Flushing, though in an adverse town, county and district, are enthusiastic and active, and greatly increased their vote this Fall.

Independent Democrats.

Saturday evening a meeting was held at No. 80 Henry-street for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Seventh Ward. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. George Dooley to the chair, and Mr. James Toole acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hays, Mr. P. E. McTighe, and others, after which Mr. Robert Myers was unanimously nominated as their choice for candidate, and a resolution entered into to use all their best endeavors to support their nominee's election.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ROBBED BY AN EMPLOYE.

The American Suspender Company, located at No. 62 Reade-street, have for some time past been continuously robbed, and the fact being reported to Capt. Ullman, of the Third Precinct, he put Roundsman Dillon upon the case. The officer, establishing a watch on the premises, on Saturday morning, at an early hour, saw the porter, Thomas Crawford, come stealthily out of the front door, and after looking up and down the street to make sure that he was not watched, he returned into the building, but in a few minutes passed out a man, who had a large basket and five small boxes. The officer followed the man, who, seeing that he was watched, dropped his load and ran, making good his escape. The roundsman took possession of the basket and boxes, which were found to be filled with suspenders, which were identified as the property of the Company. Crawford was therefore arrested, and upon the complaint of Charles B. Bronson, for the Company, and the evidence of Roundsman Dillon, was yesterday held for trial at the Special Sessions, the property thus recaptured being worth only $25, although goods to a far greater amount have been purloined by some one from the store.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

THWARTED THIEVES.

On Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, Detectives Tully and Murphey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were walking in Broadway with eyes open for business, and when between Eighth-street and Waverley-place they noticed two men acting in a manner sufficiently suspicious to warrant a further watch being kept upon them. The officers therefore placed themselves in the shadow of a building on the opposite side of the street and waited for developments. Presently the men entered the hall-way of the building No. 735 Broadway, the first floor of which is occupied by G. Bouillon, French bootmaker, and in a moment after came into the street with bulged-out coats and started off toward Astor-place. The officers started after them, and the men instantly dropped a number of pairs of boots and shoes and started on a full run. The pursuers, however, were the fleetest, and both fugitives were captured after a short chase and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where they gave their names as James Tracy and John Stanley. The boots and shoes they had dropped were gathered up and found to be worth $80, and an examination showed that they had been stolen from a glass show-case in the hall-way. The prisoners were therefore committed for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

FEMALE FOOT-PAD.

A person who styles himself Bernard L. Lord, of No. 17 West Twenty-first-street, narrated in the form of an affidavit, that being in Madison-square Saturday evening he was approached by a woman whom he at first supposed to be a beggar, but who made amorous advances and placed her arms around his waist. He made instant efforts to free himself from the uncoveted embrace, in which he eventually succeeded, but immediately discovered that during the short struggle his watch, worth $200, had been abstracted from his person. He gave the alarm and the woman walked off, but was soon arrested by Roundsman Dubois, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who had answered the call for help. The watch was not found upon her person, but Lord positively identified the prisoner, who gave the name of Susan Discharge, as the woman who had embraced him, and she was therefore held for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Disappointed Burglars.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the porter of No. 214 Front-street entered the building, he encountered three men issuing from the offices of Calvin Ackerly, on the second floor. One of these men aimed a blow at the porter, which, however, did not take effect, and the three men fled down the stairs and into the street, and were pursued for some distance by the porter, and until one of them turned and presented a pistol, threatening to fire if pursuit was persisted in. The room of Mr. Ackerly being examined, it was found that expert and well-provided burglars had been at work at the safe, and in their hasty flight had left behind them a large "jimmy," four wedges, two cold chisels, a file and other implements of the burglarious art. At the moment when disturbed by the entrance of the porter they had succeeded in forcing the outer door of the safe, but had not reached the inner compartment, and had not, therefore, secured any of the valuable contents. The Police were notified and the burglars' tools were taken to the Second Precinct Station-house. The burglars are well-known operators and, it is believed, will be speedily arrested.

The Meteorology of the Week.—From the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Nov. 14, it appears that the mean of the barometer was 30.154; maximum at 7 A. M. 13th, 30.402; minimum at 7 A. M. 11th, 29.820; difference or range, .582. The mean temperature indicated by the thermometer was 47.92; maximum at 2 P. M. 9th, 67.00; minimum at 7 A. M. 12th, 32.80; difference or range, 34.20. Rain fell on the 8th, 9th and 10th; duration, 17½ hours; depth, .54 inch. Ice formed on the mornings of the 12th and 13th half inch thick. On the 13th, at 10:50 P. M., the meteors were first observed; until 12 M. 31 were counted; from 12 to 1, 123 were observed; from 1 to 2, 345; from 2 to 3, 179; from 3 to 4, 208; from 4 to 5, 81; total, 962.

Coroners' Cases.—George Mathews, Saturday afternoon, fell from a building corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue, on which he was engaged as a painter, and soon after having died at St. Luke's Hospital from the injuries received, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case yesterday....The body of an unknown man was found at an early hour yesterday morning on a hay barge moored at Pier No. 50 North River. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest....Yesterday morning the body of a female infant about two weeks old was found floating in the Bay, off the Battery. It was secured and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

Lectures on the Gorilla.—Two lectures on the "Gorilla" will be given this evening in this City. Dr. G. C. Lemercier, from Paris, will discourse at the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, and Prof. P. B. Du Chaillu before the Manhattan Literary Association of the Deaf and Dumb, in the lecture-hall of St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Both should be well attended.

Arrested and Discharged.—Mrs. Harriet P. Ward, formerly known as "Major Pauline Cushman," somewhat celebrated during the war as a Union Scout, was brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of Abner B. Newcomb, of $493, while Newcomb was in Mrs. Ward's room, at the St. Charles Hotel. The complainant yesterday, however, declined to press the case, and Mrs. Ward was therefore discharged.

Concert and Ball.—Saturday evening the well-known German Musical Association—the New-York Allegemeine Sangerbund—gave a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, which was followed by a ball. There was a large assemblage present, and the occasion was one of unusual pleasure.

Tammany Hall.—The large hall in the new Tammany building, with all the apartments on the same floor as the hall, have been let to Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer for $25,000 per annum. Concerts and entertainments of a similar character will be given during the Winter.

Receipts of Taxes.—The following is the amount of local taxes collected up to Saturday last: Monday, $172,949; Tuesday, $191,768; Wednesday, $186,681; Thursday, $206,029; Friday, $201,811; Saturday, $195,774; total, $1,155,013. Previously collected, $9,427,251; total collections, $10,582,264.

Probably Fatal Accident.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning John Kelly, a boarder at No. 340 Tenth-avenue, while intoxicated, fell from the roof of the house and received injuries which are considered to be fatal. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

An Infant Found.—Yesterday the Police found a female infant in the basement of No. 69 Sixth-avenue, where it had been abandoned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Accident.—About noon yesterday, John Mack lost his life by falling through the beams of a new building in process of erection near the corner of Grand and DeKalb avenues. The body was taken to the dead-house by Officer O'Brien, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. Deceased resided at the corner of Willoughby and Schenck streets. John Ford, a man who was in the company of the deceased at the time of the accident, was arrested on suspicion of having thrown him down the well-hole.

Burglaries.—Thos. Killmade, a man of notorious character, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer De Clue, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, charged with being one of three men who broke into the house of Mrs. Farrell, in Raymond-street, near Johnson, and stole a hat and other articles of wearing apparel, on Saturday night. A sledge-hammer, which they had stolen from an adjacent blacksmith's shop, was left in Mrs. Farrell's house. Killmade was held for examination.

Incendiarism.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 76 Poplar-street, occupied by Mrs. Herentzky, and owned by Mr. Herr. It was extinguished before much damage was sustained. On investigation by the Fire Marshal it was found that the building had been fired in a number of places, candles, kindling-wood and paper having been used. There could be no doubt of incendiarism being the origin of the fire.

Alleged Grand Larceny.—Ellen Devine was arrested on Saturday by Officer Murphy, of the Fiftieth Precinct, on complaint of Richard Moran, of Washington-avenue, corner of President-street, charged with stealing an ingrain carpet, valued at $40. The carpet was found in the possession of the prisoner while she was on her way to dispose of it. She was held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL—THE JUDICIARY ACT—ITS REQUIREMENTS—STATUS OF THE PERSON AND RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES DISCUSSED—A NOVEL PROCEEDING.

Augustus W. Walker vs. Etienne Villivasa.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. This was a motion to dismiss the writ of error in this cause on the ground that it is not within the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, and the Court is therefore without jurisdiction to review it. Counsel for the plaintiff in error opposed the motion to dismiss with an argument to show that the order appealed from was made by a Judge and a Court whose allegiance had been, with their consent and participation, transferred from the United States, first to the State of Louisiana, and subsequently to the Confederate States. The fact of the rebellion and the particulars connected with the subscribing to the new oaths of allegiance were recited in support of the position, and it appearing that the judgment appealed from was rendered after such acts, it was submitted that the proceeding was absolutely null and void. To show that this Court had jurisdiction to review the judgment below, it was contended that the fact that the inhabitants of Louisiana were in insurrection at the time of the rendition of the judgment was one which the Court below, after its reorganization under the Constitution and laws of the United States, was bound to notice, and to determine, therefore, that no judiciary authority could be recognized under it as valid by a Court sitting under the Constitution of the United States. It was urged that in order to induce the judgment rendered below, the insurrectionary Court must have been decided by the Supreme Court of Louisiana to be a valid authority; otherwise it could not have affirmed the decisions of that Court. In such a case, it was submitted, it is not necessary that it should appear on the face of the record that the question was raised or the decision made *ipsissimus verbis*. The defendant in error regarded the proposition submitted in opposition to the motion to dismiss a startling one, and submitted that if it was well taken, then all dealings between private individuals in the seceded States during the war would be productive of no effect, and all judgments would be void, and all ladies married during this period would be concubines. But it was assumed that such was not the case. If the seceded States were to be considered in the light most favorable to them and treated as conquered territory compelled to change its sovereign, their condition would be described in the following language of Chief-Justice Marshall: "The people change their allegiance, their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved, but their relations to each other and their rights of property remain unchanged."

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court: This is a motion to dismiss the writ of error. The suit was instituted by Villivasa against Walker in the District Court of the Parish of St. Bernard, La., to foreclose a mortgage on a plantation situated in that parish. After much litigation a decree was finally rendered in favor of the plaintiff against Walker, who appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed. The defendant below and plaintiff in error seeks a revision of the judgment by this Court, under the 25th section of the Judiciary act. No question was raised within this section on the trial, or decided by the Court, nor, for aught that appears, did any such question exist in the case. The suit was an ordinary one for seizure and sale under a mortgage, according to the practice prevailing in the Courts of Louisiana. Indeed, this is hardly denied by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in error, but he relies on some infirmity in the jurisdiction of the Court to hear and determine the case, and refers in support of it to certain insurgent proceedings in the State of Louisiana, against the then existing Government, and to acts of Congress on the subject. But this question as to the competency of the Court was not made in the trial, nor did the Court below consider or determine any such question. In order to give this Court jurisdiction under this 25th section, it must appear on the record itself to be one of the cases enumerated in that section, and nothing out of the record certified to the Court can be taken into consideration, and when the proceeding is according to the law of Louisiana, the case within the section must appear by the statement of facts and decision, as usually made in such cases by the Court. (16 Peters, 285.) No such case or question appears on the present record. Motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J.; Ingraham and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
74—Osborn vs. Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.	85—Second National Bank of Titusville vs. Ketchum.
75—Bellings vs. Megs et al.	86—Chicago & Great Eastern Railway Co. vs. Dane et al.
76—Bliss vs. Blume, &c.	87—McClellan et al., exr's, vs. Reddington et al.
77—Bernhard vs. Wenmann.	88—Marvin vs. Meyer.
78—Coleman vs. Meech et al.	89—Butler vs. Jandor, &c.
79—Blanchard vs. Balcom.	90—Parker vs. Barrett.
80—Spotts, admx., vs. Benedict, &c.	91—Trumper vs. Fabanius et al.
81—Spotts vs. Crane, &c.	92—Hubbard vs. Matthews et al.
82—Walbridge vs. Horton.	93—Miller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
83—Comstock et al. vs. Husted, Jr. et al.	
84—Dick vs. Glover, executor, &c. et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

There will be no calendar called till Tuesday, when the whole calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
435—Leyton vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co. vs. Hawks.	389—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.
417—McCormick vs. Sarson.	367—Commissioners of Pilots vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
315—Toledo, Logansport and N. I. R. R. Co	433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
267—Reilly, Jr., admr., vs. Banks.	265—Stechler vs. Callaghan.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.	155—Henschel vs. Wilkins et al.
317—Solomon, by guardian, vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	290—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.	463—McCarty vs. O'Donnell.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.	499—President of Schuylkill Na. Co. vs. Weil et al.
	381—O'Connor vs. Cumming.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
478—Ward et al. vs. Chase et al.	494—Degraw vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.	506—Hughes vs. Hatch.
224—Toland vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Company.	542—Crevier, Jr., vs. Woodhull, &c.
88—Carnes vs. Platt.	544—Huested vs. The Mayor, &c.
754—Paddon vs. Union Ferry Company.	546—Sluyter vs. Williams.
412—Martel vs. Hartman et al.	548—Scheele et al. vs. Lipman.
308—Bradley, admr. vs. Matthews.	550—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. and B. M. S. S. Co.
	552—Son vs. Herman et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
912—Martin vs. Bachmann.	1194—Northall vs. Perine.
1350—Turner et al. vs. Wall et al.	1323—Frelison vs. Brander, Jr.
1858—Fannin vs. McMullen.	1104—Heller vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
1327—Grader vs. Reisler.	1330—Crary vs. Day et al.
1183—Burstenbinder vs. Affron.	1342—Watson vs. McGuire.
830—Waring vs. U. S. Telegraph Co.	1347—Newman vs. Herman.
1314—Reid vs. Harrington.	1148—Develin vs. Coleman.
	1417—Cahill vs. Carey.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
431—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1410—Powers vs. Cody et al.
2445—Premo vs. Smith.	1411—Wetzler vs. Brooks.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	1412—Traber vs. Ender.
858—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	1413—Bernhard vs. Kain.
1474—Love vs. Repper.	87—Kony vs. Seiger.
1407—Davis vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way & Battery R. R. Co.	1101—Mooney vs. O'Donnell.
	1059—Smith vs. Devoe.
	1190—Cognard vs. Sevre.
	1191—Alger vs. Coffin et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
735—Kinkaid vs. Schneider.	754—McLaughlin vs. Jones.
751—Purdy vs. Ohlhurst.	755—Stratton vs. Harris.
739—Maguire vs. Watts.	756—Shea vs. Connelly.
750—Hofferbach vs. Schnaar.	759—Hamilton vs. Mora.
613—Jacobi vs. Appleby.	760—Fursman vs. Christy.
—Ewing vs. Chapman.	761—Schmidt vs. Carson.
466—Robinson vs. Cotneal.	762—Johnston vs. Pitcaley.
—Rector vs. Cateby.	764—Gallagher vs. Foster.
459—Baldwin vs. Maenel.	766—Hyman vs. Rosenfeld.
217—Herbert vs. Dowling.	767—Badeau vs. Stokes.
667—Armstrong vs. Mead.	768—Baher vs. Montgomery
648—Tyrrell vs. O'Brien.	769—Byrne vs. Clementz.
709—Clark vs. Morrow.	770—Mahoney vs. Joice.
725—Drott vs. Hintz.	771—Mackney vs. Garmo.
753—Cottenburg vs. Hartsnan.	772—McCarthy vs. Powelson

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112⅝	100	Erie	37¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	108⅝	800	do	38
10,000	5-20, C., '62	108⅝	500	do	38½
20,000	do	108⅝	2300	do	38⅝
13,500	do	108½	200	Erie Pf.	64
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64	105⅝	50	do	64¼
10,000	5-20, C., '64	106⅝	400	do	65
10,000	do	106½	100	Reading	97¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	106⅞	1500	do	97⅝
1,000	do c	106⅞	200	do b10	98⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅛	5000	do	98
280,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109½	200	do b3	98⅛
38,000	5-20s, C., '68	109⅜	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	83
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L. Reg	109⅝	200	do	84⅛
2,000	Jersey City W. L.	94	200	do	84¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	68¼	200	do	84⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	64½	600	do	84⅜
1,000	do	65	500	do	85
10,000	H. & St. J. L. G. Bds	105	800	do	85¼
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	90	200	do	85⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	1500	do	86
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	101	400	do s30	85
2,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10, Conv	97	100	C. C. Cin. & I.	76½
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	73	100	Chi. & N. W. s60	84½
35	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84½
45	Merchants' Bank	124½	100	do	84⅝
100	Pac. Mail	114⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol.	97⅛
100	do	114⅝	400	do	98
100	Mar. Pf. bet. call	20	200	Lake Shore	98
12	Del. & Huds. Can.	128	400	Chi. & R. I.	104
50	Cum. Coal Pf	35	100	do	104¼
200	do bet. call	36	500	do	104⅛
10	Merch. Un. Ex	20	50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	169
100	Adams Ex., 2d call	46½	100	Mil. & St. P.	69
100	Hudson R.	123	800	do	69½
400	do	123⅛	24	do	69¼
100	N. Y. Cen	117	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
100	do	117⅛	600	do	83¾
700	do	117¼	100	T., W. & W., bet. call	57½
200	do b30	118	180	N. J. Cen	119
200	do	117⅝	20	P., Ft. W. & C.	107¼
500	do	117⅝	400	do	107⅝
100	do s30	117½	1200	do	107⅝
400	do	117½	15	do	108
30	do	118	300	Chi. & Alton	134
			450	do	135
			50	Chi. & Alton Pf.	135
			200	Ohio & Miss.	30
			200	do	30¼
			500	do b10	30⅜

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅝	81,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	109
10,000	do	112⅝	60,000	do	108⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110
50,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	109⅞	20,000	do b3	110
50,000	do s3	109⅞	2,000	U. S. 6s. P. R. Is.	99
5,000	do	108⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67½	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
100	Pacific Mail c	114⅝	200	do	83¼
200	do	114½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	107½
200	do	114⅝	300	do	107⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.	19½	100	do b3	107½
400	N. Y. Cen	116⅞	300	Ohio & Miss	29⅞
800	do	116⅞	200	do b3	29⅞
1200	do	117	100	do b15	30
300	do c	117	200	Mich. So. & N. I. c	82⅞
900	Erie	37⅞	800	do	83
300	do	37⅞	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅞
200	do	37⅞	800	Clev. & Tol.	97⅞
800	do	37⅞	800	do	97⅞
100	Erie Pf.	64½	400	do c	97⅞
200	Hudson R.	123	3600	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅝
100	do	123⅛	800	do	103⅝
500	Reading	97⅛	300	do c	103⅝
800	do	97⅛	300	do s3	103⅝
400	do b3	97⅜	400	do s3	103⅝
200	do c	97⅜	500	do b3	103⅝
2800	do	97⅝	200	do s10	103⅝
400	do c	97⅝	700	do b60	105
1000	do	98	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	84½
300	T., W. & W.	57	2300	do	84
200	do	57⅛	300	do	83⅞
100	do	57⅛	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
300	Mil. & St. P.	68¾	400	do	84⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	65	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
100	Merch. U. Ex	20½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	108½
300	Mariposa Pf.	20	100	do	108⅛
300	West. U. T.	36	200	do	108
100	do	36½	100	Ohio & Miss	30
800	N. Y. Cen	118½	400	do	30⅛
800	Erie	40½	1500	do	30⅛
800	do	40½	200	do b10	30⅜
1200	do	40	200	do b3	30⅜
300	do c	40½	400	do b30	30⅜
200	do b3	40½	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅞
300	do c	40½	300	do c	82½
600	do	40⅜	200	do b3	82½
1800	do	40⅜	200	do	83
300	do	40⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts.	84½
2800	do	40⅝	600	Clev. & Tol.	97½
2200	do	40⅝	800	do	97¾
1400	do	41	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	103½
500	do b3	40½	400	do	103⅞
1000	do s3	40⅝	200	do b3	104
300	Erie Pf.	65½	1400	Chi. & N. W.	84½
100	Hudson	123½	100	do c	84⅛
500	do	123	800	do	84⅛
2200	Reading	98½	100	do c	84⅜
1200	do	98½	200	do b3	84⅜
500	do b3	98⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
200	Tol., W. & W.	57½	200	do	84⅜
300	Mil. & St. P.	68¾	100	Boston W. P.	15

Monday, Nov. 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$7,492,652
Decrease in Specie	291,733
Increase in other Legal Tenders	4,299,486
Decrease in Deposits	406,129
Decrease in Circulation	104,073

	Nov. 18, 1867.	Nov. 14, 1868.	Nov. 7, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	248,439,814	249,112,539	256,592,191
Gold and Gold Notes	13,374,954	16,155,008	16,456,842
Other L. Tend'r	54,329,850	51,466,688	47,167,207
Deposits	177,742,353	175,150,589	175,556,718
Circulation	34,134,366	34,249,564	34,353,637
In Sub-Treas'ry	116,296,076	82,138,501	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 7, 1868.	Nov. 14, '68.	Nov. 16, '67.
On deposits	$175,556,718	$175,150,589	$177,742,353
Circulation	34,353,637	34,249,564	34,134,366
Total	$209,910,355	$209,400,153	$211,876,719
25 ₱ cent. would be	$52,477,589	$52,350,038	$52,969,179
They held in Gold and Greenbacks	63,624,049	67,621,691	67,704,614
Excess	$11,146,460	$15,271,653	$14,735,435

The Bank return, while showing a further liquidation of nearly seven and a half millions in Loans, making $13,245,880 for the fortnight, reflects no corresponding loss of Deposits, even with the aid of four and a quarter millions Legal Tender, gained from the Country by Express. The cause of this discrepancy is not accounted for on the face of the return, though it is not improbable that a considerable gain has been made in National Bank Notes, also received by Express. These are not reported in the weekly statements.

Deposits drawn to pay off Loans	$7,492,652
Deposits gained in Greenbacks	4,299,486
Apparent difference	$3,193,186
Decrease reported	406,129
To be accounted for	$2,787,057

In this connection we may mention that the Banks have not thus far reported the usual November gain in Gold from the payment of Gold Interest out of the Sub-Treasury, and over four millions of this Gold appears to have gone into private hands, or deposited or lodged in Bank under some special agreement. The following is the comparative course of the November Interest this season and last year:

	Nov. 1 to 14, 1868.	Nov. 1 to 16, 1867.
Drawn from Treasury	$13,375,000	$13,518,000
Returned for Customs	3,684,000	4,310,000
Net out of Treasury	$9,691,000	$9,208,000
Gained by Banks	5,534,000	7,574,000
In private hands	$4,157,000	$1,634,000

A sudden rise in Gold at the close of the week, under very heavy purchases by or for account of the Erie manipulators, led to the surmise that from locking up Greenbacks, to put Erie and other Stocks down, a process which they suddenly abandoned, after the Bank return was made up on Saturday morning, they had been quietly placing Gold out of the way, in order to put that up simultaneously with their advance at a single dash of 15 or 17 ₱ cent. in their own Stock. This last achievement, which took most of the Street by surprise, was not accomplished until after the English holders who had recently taken about 200,000 shares of the new (fraudulent) issues of the concern—because it looked cheap, though not wholly in ignorance of the utter recklessness of the administration in New-York—were frightened out of a large amount of Stock, rumor says 20,000 shares or more, on Friday, and an order placed by cable in London to buy up 100,000 shares additional. Whether the whole or any part of these repurchases, with the unlocked funds derived from the overissues of the Stock, variously estimated since proceedings were taken against Mr. Drew for the overissue of 58,000 shares in 1866, last February, at from 212,000 to 377,000 shares, are to be canceled in season for the official report of the Company in January, or to be thrown upon the New-York and London markets, for another "turn" and "break down" in the meantime, may possibly depend upon the gullibility of the public to accept the present achievement as a "smart thing."

It is proper to add that while one of our contemporaries gave out, only on Saturday last, a rumor that as much as *six hundred thousand shares* of the Stock have been issued and overissued, Mr. Jay Gould stated to a Committee of the Stock Exchange, some weeks ago, that about 445,000 shares had or soon would be issued, a trifle of 50,000 shares being then in abeyance or in the shape of Convertible Bonds. If the printing-mill has since been kept going, as long as the English public would take the new Stock, without alarm, and until the whole Stock Exchange and Money markets of New-York could be broken down by locking up the proceeds of these and the previous fraudulent issues, there is no official proof that so much as 155,000 additional shares, in a few weeks, have been found needful to accomplish the ends supposed to have been arrived at on Friday and Saturday.

The authorized Common Capital of the Road, as reported in January, 1867, and again reported in January last, (1868,) is only 165,000 shares, or $16,500,000; but it was known to the public on both occasions that 54,000 or 58,000 shares had been issued to Mr. Drew, for the loan of 60 cents on the dollar in June, 1866, and by him thrown upon the market. When legal steps were taken by some of the Stockholders in February last, to compel a settlement of this transaction, the Common Stock, all told, was about 223,000 shares. The result of this litigation is well remembered. In place of the cancelation of 58,000 shares, another overissue of 100,000 shares was made, and over 10,000 or 12,000 shares added by the conversion of leases—raising the whole to about 335,000 shares, and to this amount, Mr. Gould informed the Stock Exchange in October, another 110,000 shares had been added. It was admitted at the same time that the proceeds of the Spring issues, netting $7,200,000, had *not* been spent on the Road, which even the nefarious Indemnity act of the last Legislature required, and that the Company had then outstanding over $2,000,000, Bills Payable for new Iron, &c., falling due in January next. We recur to these facts in no expectation that such abuses of trust will be corrected, at law or otherwise, but by way of illustrating the kind and source and extent of the means employed and the reason of their success, for the recent "lock-up" and agitation of the Stock and Money markets.

The measure of relief to the Railway movement by the change of rule at the Clearing-house in respect to the use of the 3 ₱ cent. Legal-tender Certificates, and the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue, as far as needful, the Certificates surrendered before this change of rule, has worked quite equal to the public expectation, and without the necessity of employing a single additional dollar in the Greenback Circulation. The market was restored to a steady 7 ₱ cent. rate of interest, before the unlocking process on Saturday by the Erie clique, and although it is now probable that lower rates will be made early in the present week by outside lenders to the Brokers, on call loan, the business community generally will be abundantly satisfied to have the Banks hold the market quiet, as their greatly strengthened position will enable them to do, at 7 ₱ cent. We also look to see a better condition of trade on the Corn Exchange and in General Merchandise than through the last week or two of financial disturbance. The movement of Cotton continues at about the rate of 75,000 bales ₱ week. The Circular of Messrs. Easton, of Saturday's date, places the receipts at the ports at 73,360 bales; exports to England and the Continent, 45,272; whole receipts of new crop, 467,594, against 305,808 to same date last season.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,594,524, against the total entries of $3,649,482 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,943,195, against $4,663,445 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $252,050, against $242,285 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,713,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 24,632 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,752.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,261,287	July	$22,891,218
February	20,407,??	August	23,113,960
March	22,213,38?	September	22,876,838
April	21,297,806	October	19,439,928
May	21,673,084	Nov. 7	3,863,311
June	19,633,427	Nov. 14	3,194,524
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$219,853,931
Against same time 1867			229,301,787
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,447,756

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July	$11,071,975
February	14,021,565	August	13,327,188
March	13,563,450	September	12,209,340
April	14,739,210	October	14,705,9?1
May	15,333,650	Nov. 4	3,121,907
June	11,398,905	Nov. 11	2,943,195
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$140,785,633
Against same time 1867			161,316,899
Decrease since Jan. 1			$20,531,262
Gold, Nov. 14, 1868			135¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 16, 1867			140 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	July	$10,584,558
February	4,233,829	August	4,690,989
March	3,694,912	September	1,954,723
April	6,095,179	October	1,668,739
May	15,856,231	Nov. 7	264,819
June	11,822,648	Nov. 14	252,050
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$66,459,488
Against same time 1867			44,273,600
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,185,888

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	August	3,254,947
March	3,196,196	September	2,847,643
April	3,757,430	October	921,725
May	4,302,656	Nov. 6	58,438
June	3,944,906	Nov. 14	659,068
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$33,289,318
Against same time 1867			25,302,796
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,986,522

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,056
March	11,335,954	March	8,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,535,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
Nov. 7	1,971,000	Nov. 7	10,707,000
Nov. 14	1,713,000	Nov. 14	2,668,000
Total	$105,965,433	Total	$77,?45,603
To date, 1867	108,516,166	To date, 1867	56,980,981

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov 16, '67.
American Gold Coin	135¼@133⅞@135¼	140
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅝@108⅜@109	108¼
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅛@108⅝@110	107⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	104⅜@105@104⅜	102¼
New-York Central	123⅛@114⅛@123	114⅛
Erie	40⅛@35⅝@52½	73⅝
Rock Island	104@101@105½	96⅝
Michigan Southern	82⅝@81@84	81⅛
Hudson River	126@120@124	126
Northwestern	83⅛@81@86	54⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	108⅛@105½@109½	98
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84½@82@85⅝	84
Reading	96½@95@99⅝	97½
Northwestern Preferred	84½@81½@87	65⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29@28½@31½	28
Pacific Mail	117½@112½@117	134½
St. Paul Preferred	79½@83½	62
St. Paul Common	70½@67½@69⅝	40
Toledo and Wabash	56½@54½@58½	39½

The sales of Gold were ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher than on Friday, and the steadiness of the market gave place to an apparently strong speculation for the rise. The sales were at 134¼@¾@½@¾ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was in moderate supply, but balances were carried over free of Interest or at a very moderate charge until Monday. The Foreign Exchanges were rendered dull by the rise in Gold. London, 60 days, 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. Money was easy to the Brokers generally; partly due, it is reported, to a change of tactics by one or more of the *Bearish* cliques on the Stock Exchange who had the credit of the recent "lock up" of Greenbacks. This report was made plausible by a sudden advance in Erie shares from 35¼@36¼ as on Friday to 37½@39@40@41@39@40@42@43 ₱ cent. New-York Central, Reading, Hudson River and the Western stocks advanced from 2 to 4 ₱ cent. on Friday's sales, and the whole market was much excited throughout the day, including the Public Funds, which advanced to 110 for the 5-20s of 1867 and to 108⅞@109 for the 1862s, ex-dividend.

The Bank return late in the afternoon added to the demand for Stocks owing to a large increase in legal-tender paper, although accompanied by a further heavy liquidation in loans and discounts. The former amounts to $4,299,000, the latter to $7,492,000. The General Deposit line shows a change of only $406,000 (decrease) since last Monday, and the Specie a decrease of $291,000. The Treasury Office received in Gold for Customs during the week $1,713,000, and paid out $2,668,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

No late Boards were held, the usual Saturday adjournment being made at 1 o'clock. But late in the day the excitement in the Gold Room and in the Long Room of the Exchange and on Broad-street was at fever heat. The sales of Gold advanced to 135@135¼ ₱ cent. The additional advance in Erie was to 44¼@44½@45@50, and in New-York Central to 122½ ₱ cent. The following quotations were finally made, as compared with Friday night. The dealings were kept up on Broad-street until after 6 o'clock, under great excitement in the Railways:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅞	109
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold Coin	133⅞	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	68½
Virginia Bonds, old	54	54½
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	64½	65
New-York Central	116	123
Erie Railway	36⅞	52½
Reading Railway	96½	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	105½
Northwest Common	82⅞	86
Northwest Preferred	83	87
Michigan Southern	82½	84
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	105⅞	109½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82½	85⅝
Pacific Mail Company	113½	117
St. Paul Preferred	81½	83¼
St. Paul Common	67½	69⅝
Toledo and Wabash	56	58½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	109⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110
5-20 reg., 1862	106	5-20 coup., 1868	110
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	109	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1864	106	10-40 reg.	103⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	106	6s Currency	98
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	101½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	101½
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	101½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	101½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Tenn. 6 ₱ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	68½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	99½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	55½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	99	North Carolina 6s	64½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103	N. C. 6s, new bonds	64½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	Missouri 6s	89½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Marine	150
Merchants'	124	Commonwealth	115
Mechanics'	128	Atlantic	102
Union	116	Importers' & Trad's.	130
America	145	Park	152
Phenix	108	Central National	109½
National	110	Fourth National	103½
State of New-York	116	Ninth National	110½
Seventh Ward	112	Tenth National	101
Commerce	122	Oriental	155
Ocean	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1867	99	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	83	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub's	83	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	115	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	115	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
Erie 1st M. ext	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89½	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	78	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	75	Chi. & Alton inc.	98
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN COIN.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad equipment, &c., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow. A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable January and July, in New-York City. Information, &c., to be had of

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.
No. 5 Nassau-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	nom.
Broadway, one lot, No. 100, Dyckman estate	$1,300
Charles-st., 202.1 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 24.10x20	16,000
Harlem Commons, No. 17, 3d division, 11¼ acres, 2 rods	5,000
Harlem Commons, 900 ft. s. of boulevard, 300x100 } Nagle-av., 630 ft. n. of Ellwood-st., 255x10x241.4x100 }	3,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 20x80	11,600
12th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 6th-av., 27x98.9	17,280
13th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	16,000
24th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	5,040
28th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	45,500
30th-st., s. s., 298 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x98.9	17,280
31st-st., n. s., 97 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3x100	nom.
32d-st., n. s., 396 ft. w. of 5th-av., 23.9x98.9	40,500
59th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	43,000
111th-st., n. e. corner 2d-av., 12x13.3	180
115th-st., lots Nos. 249, 250, 251, 252 and 293 to 295 inclusive, 200x111	2,400
Avenue B, e. s., 29 ft. s. of 2d-st., 19.10x80	4,500
2d-av., w. s., 104.11 ft. n. of 36th-st., 18.6x105	13,900
2d-av., w. s., 104.11 ft. n. of 36th-st., 18.6x105	nom.
6th-av., e. s., 66 ft. s. of Amity-st., 16x80	11,300
6th-av., n. w. cor. 107th-st., 25x177.4	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 148th-st., ¾ of inch by 100 ft.	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 122d-st., 75x100	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 117th-st., 75x100	11,100
8th-av., n. e. corner 108th-st., 99.11x125	4,300
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 142d-st., 75x100	nom.
Washington-st., No. 183, 20x46	40,000
Boulevard, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Sherman-av., plot No. 68, Dyckman estate	1,550
Dyckman estate, plot No. 84	2,800
Dyckman estate, plot No. 113	1,400
Dyckman estate, plot No. 81	3,600
Forsyth-st., No. 130, 24x75	25,000
West Broadway, s. w. corner Duane st., 49.6x53.9	29,000
35th-st., n. s., 175 ft. of 6th-av., 98.9x16.8	23,?00
44th-st., n. s., 151.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100.5x16.8	32,500
99th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100	3,300
121st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 175x205.5	25,290
127th-st., n. s., 386 ft. w. of 3d-av., 99.11x15	11,000
128th-st., s. s., 311.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	10,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.3 ft. n. of 47th-st., 25x100	4,460
4th-av., n. w. corner 112th-st., 100.10x230	15,000
10th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 79th-st., 50x100	8,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 183, first story, 2 years and 6 months, per year	$3,000
West Broadway, No. 32, 7 years and 8 months, per year	1,080
27th-st., No. 129, 10 years, per year	800
14th-st., Nos. 142 and 144, each, 5 years and 6 months, per year	8,000
Franklin-st., Nos. 108 and 110, 2 years	8,000
4th-st., s. s., 189 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
4th-st., s. s., 164 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
4th-st., s. s., 114 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
4th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
4th-st., s. s., 139 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
4th-st., s. s., 238 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
4th-st., s. s., 213 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x96, 53 years, per year	75
West 22d-st., No. 445, floor, 1 year	840

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Berren-st., s. s., between Albany and Troy avs., 25x127.9	nom.
Broadway and Hancock-st., westerly corner, 229.6x43.6x57.11x90x163.1 }	$21,000
Broadway and Hancock-st., southerly corner, 281.1x158.4x283.6 }	
Broadway and Halsey-st., southerly corner, 218.10x78.3x74.6 }	
Broadway and Hopkinson-av., southerly corner, 138x127x38.2x117.3x43.9 }	
Hopkinson-av. and Macon-st., southerly corner, 16.4x22.4x15.4 }	
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 113.8x115.6x100x25x55.7x175x100	nom.
Jefferson-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Broadway, 125x55.6x125.1x61	nom.
Jefferson-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of Broadway, 44x100	2,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	4,200
Hickory-st., n. s., 255.3 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 15.10x100	nom.
Hickory-st., n. s., 255.3 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 15.10x100	5,625
Morrell-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Stagg-st., 25x100	2,400
Quincy-st., n. s., 227 ft. e. of Downing-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Ryerson-st., e. s., 95 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	17,600
Ryerson-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 75x100	6,600
Walton-st., n. s., 358 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 22x—	1,900
Warren-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x100	550
North 6th-st., North 6th-st., 2d and 1st sts., one block	49,000
South 8th-st., s. s., 159 ft. e. of 3d-st., 22x126	2,250
18th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 6th-av., 2?x100	2,600
38th-st., s. w. s., 154.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 28.8x4.5x481.2	750
Clermont-av., e. s., 96.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 6 in.x85.7	400
Clermont-av., e. s., 445 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25.6x106x25x112	4,125
Clermont-av., 86.5 ft. e. of and De Kalb-av., 37.4 ft. s. of rear gore, 25.6x23x7.4x5 7x13.7x18	500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 79.2 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 21x51x51.3x8.4x4.10x7.2x52x51	16,500
Flushing-av., and Hampden-st., s. w. corner, 30.1x75x20x78.3	5,150
Flushing-av., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Canton-st., 9.2x96x11.5x45.7x78.3x54	11,850
Fulton-av., s. s., 28.4 ft. e. of Portland-av., 2 in.x32.10x30.8x29.6x80.9	nom.
Lafayette-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	4,500
Tompkins-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Park-av., 60x100	8,000
Lots Nos. 1 to 7, map heirs of G. Martense	1,050
Lots Nos. 44, 45, 62, 63, map heirs of G. Martense	640
Lots Nos. 397 to 400, map heirs of G. Martense	700
Lots Nos. 406 to 409 and 361 to 364, map heirs of G. Martense	1,320
Lots Nos. 538, 539, map heirs of G. Martense	280
Lots Nos. 540, 541, map heirs of G. Martense	280
Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, block No. 40, J. H. Sackmann's map, E. N. Y.	450
Lots Nos. 112 to 115, map heirs of G. Martense	680
Lot No. 169, map United Freedman's Land Asso.	300
Lots Nos. 276 to 305, map heirs of G. Martense	320
Lots Nos. 345 and 346, H. Suydam's map	2,000
Lots Nos. 422 to 425, map heirs of G. Martense	680
Lot No. 463, map heirs of G. Martense	155

Leases Recorded.

Amity-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100, 21 years, per year	850
Charles-st., Nos. 29 and 31, 5 years, per year	600
Elm-st., near Myrtle-av., brewery, &c., 31-6 years, per year	325
Flatbush-av., third house e. of Carlton-av., 5 years, per year	600
Main and Fulton sts., corner of, store, &c., 5 years, per year	1,500
1st and North 4th sts., n. w. corner, to the bulkhead; 1st and North 4th sts., s. w. corner, to the bulkhead } 7 years, per year, (all taxes and other expenses, and per year)	6,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Grove-av. and Brooklyn and Jamaica road, corner of, 76.8x46.10x76.10x41	$700

Flushing.

Bradford-av., 163.3 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 25x100	$325

Hempstead.

Marsh land on Flat and Shell Creeks, adjoining Soper's, 10 acres	$75

Locust Grove.

Walnut-st., 75 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 25x100	$300

North Hempstead.

Division line of Oyster Bay, adjoining Berrian's, 17¾ acres	$177

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

7th-av., w. s., lot No. 229, Central Mount Vernon, 58x100	$150
4th-av., e. s., lot No. 289, Mount Vernon, 100x105	305

Morrisania.

1st-st., s. s., lot No. 21, North Melrose-st., 50x100	$1,000

North Salem.

Purdy's Station to Ridgefield road, e. s., E. R. Kent's, 1-16 acre	$150

West Farms.

Grove-st., s. s., lot No. 37, Fordham Heights, 50x100	$250
Clinton-av., w. s., part of lot No. 5, Mount Hope, 50x100	650
Central-av., s. s., lots Nos. 48 and 49, Upper Morrisania, 100x115	3,700
Monroe-av., w. s., one-half lot No. 49, Mount Hope, 50x100	525
Washington-av., e. s., lot No. 117, and part of No. 118, Central Morrisania, 60x120	6,675

Yonkers.

Grinnell-st., e. s., lots Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74; Clinton-st., w. s., lot No. 69 } 100x100x50x150x25	$2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Chestnut-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 30 ft. front	$4,100
Lafayette-st., s. s., 91 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 22x100	490
Morris and Essex Railroad-av. and Plane-st., corner of, 104x144	20,000
Nesbitt-st., No. 194, P. C. Walsh's, 23x105	2,300
Orchard-st., w. s., 97 ft. n. of Chestnut-st., 56x115	4,000
Pennsylvania-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Miller-st., 25x100	850
Tichenor-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hermon-st., 60x160	1,800
Union-st., w. s., 270 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 34x130	4,700
Wallace-st., e. s., 190 ft. n. of South Orange, 50x99	1,800

Belleville.

Newly opened street, E. H. Morrison's, 177x289	$1,800
S. Coyeman's property, 2 tracts	2,225

Bloomfield.

Orange road, B. Keit's property	$362
Newark road and Dodd-st., n. w. cor., 13x182	7,000

Orange.

Newly opened street, D. G. Smith's, 50x80	$600
Morris and Essex R. R., w. s., T. E. Depuy's property, 34x109	1,550

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	20	Barley, bushels	18,350
Flour, bbls	17,798	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,295	Cut Meats, pkgs	27
Wheat, bushels	23,209	Lard, pkgs	390
Corn, bushels	10,114	Beef, tcs. and bbls	350
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	219
Oats, bushels	59,679	Petroleum, bbls	1,989

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 550 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at full rates, including Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active, but weak and heavy in price. Sales to-day, 2,720 bales (of which 398 bales were to arrive) including 107 bales to speculators, 748 bales to spinners, 1,665 bales to shippers, and 200 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 100 bales Middling for December and January delivery at 23½c.; 100 bales Middling for February delivery at 23¾c., and 100 bales Low Middling for December delivery at 22¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business, thus: "Our market for the week has been heavy and declining, closing quiet but steady, at ½c. ₱ lb. decline from the opening quotations of Saturday. Cotton is freely offered at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 18,108 bales, of which 5,299 were to spinners, 2,494 bales to speculators, 10,315 bales to exporters. Also sales are reported for December, of 300 bales of Average Middling at 23½c.; 200 bales, 22¾c., and 100 bales Low Middling at 22¾c. Also, for January, 250 bales Average Middling at 23½c.; 500 bales at 23c.; 300 bales at 22⅞c., and 100 bales Low Middling at 22¾c. Also, for February, 450 bales of Average Middling at 23¾c. The Exports from this port for the week have been—To Liverpool, 8,026 bales; to Bremen, 1,576 bales; to Hamburg, 1,443 bales; to Havre, 1,863 bales. Total, 12,908 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been—To Liverpool, 19,524 bales; to the Continent, 22,162 bales. Total, 41,686 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	S.C. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	21½	21½	21½@22
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	22½	22½	22½@23
Low Middling, ₱ lb	23	23½	23½@23¾
Middling, ₱ lb	24½	24½	24½@25
Good Middling, ₱ lb	26	26½	26½@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	24,632
Receipts last week	17,055
Receipts preceding week	22,939
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	146,926
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	533,138
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,997
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,639
Exports since Tuesday	5,361
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	41,567
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	254,775
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	376,350
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,300
Estimated stock on hand here	29,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	415,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	251,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	142,500
Exports, same time last year	83,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	162,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	120,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and quoted off 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 25@$6 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 75@$7 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$6 00
Extra State	6 25@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@11 50
Extra Genesee	7 90@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 15@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls., at $7 55@$8 75 for poor to fair, and $8 75@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive and heavy; sales have been reported of 225 sacks at $6 75@$12 75 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in request at $5 75@$8 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues quite heavy at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6@$6 05, in part, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is salable and steady at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been less sought after and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 20@$2 50, the latter price for small lots of choice, in barrels; No. 1 Spring, poor to good, at $1 60@$1 64; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 52; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and has been in less request at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 12½ for Unsound; $1 12@$1 15 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter an outside price for very choice; 98c.@$1 06 for new Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and heavy at $1 32½@$1 40 ₱ bushel; sales 2,850 bushels. Barley inactive and nominal. Of Barley Malt 1,300 bushels changed hands at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in better supply and depressed in price, on a less active market. Sales since our last 61,000 bushels Western at 71c.@72½c., closing at about 71c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand and depressed in price, including American at 12c.@23c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@15c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@23c.; Eastern, common to prime new, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 18c.@20c.; Wisconsins, common to fancy, 12c.@20c.; Michigans, 12c.@18c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 37,852 hides; sales, 37,830 hides; prices, generally steady.

LEATHER—Has been active and firm, as quoted in our last.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Rosin at $2 25@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@96c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather moderate request at 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls., and 27c.@29c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited demand, and quite irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$28 75 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing with $28 75 cash, said to have been bid for round lots; $27 50@$27 75 for new City do.; $26 for two-year-old Mess; $23 50@$26 50 for new and old Prime Mess; $27@$27 50 for thin Mess, and $21 50@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been dull, to-day, at former prices. Sales equal to 100 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 117 boxes, including City Cut at 14c.@14½c., and Western Cumberland, for January delivery, seller's option, on private terms. Lard has been in limited demand at former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 390 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c. for choice City; and 16½c. for prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $10@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16@$20 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$29 50, and India Mess at $30 50@$33 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at $28@$30 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in moderate demand and steady.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	38	@40
State half firkin tubs. Extra, ₱ lb	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	43	@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ₱ lb	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@12

SUGARS—Have been very moderately sought after at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 345 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 458 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A, 14½c.; Yellow C, 14½c., cash ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@18½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 125 bbls. at $1 06@$1 07 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less firm to-day on a restricted business. For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bales Cotton at ¼d.@⅜d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tierces Beef, at 4s. ₱ tierce; and 23,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at [illegible] ₱ bushel.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

Providence in Our Affairs—A Clear Issue—A Dernier Resort—The Failure of the Democratic Party—What We Have Decided.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Nov. 9, 1868.

A week has passed away, and we can now see the results of the field of battle. I look through the beeches and see the strewn leaves of Autumn; and above, the naked limbs of trees; and beyond and above all, the clear blue skies and the glorious sun. It seems to me the physical and typical representation of God's Providence in our affairs. The ballots, like those leaves, have done their part and been scattered away, and the winds of human passion have whistled through the forest. But there remains what God always brings out of human action—the purified air, the clear sky of hope, the bright light of His divine government. I like to look at it in this point of view, for what waif upon the ocean would be more forlorn or hopeless than any one of us left to the government only of men! I may recall to you, without too much egotism, what I repeatedly said in the TIMES on the action of the Democratic Party and its results. I considered the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as simply the revival of the rebellion, and the result of it would be the election of GRANT by twenty-seven States and half a million of votes. I have fallen short of that estimate only so far as frauds have affected the election. Substantially the estimate was correct. From the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, the people of the West were sure to rise in indignation against any attempt to put rebels and Copperheads in power. They spurned all the kissing of hands by which hypocrisy attempted to conceal the vital antagonism between loyalty and treason. As God said, through the Prophet Isaiah, they annulled the covenant with death and the agreement with hell. The West having decided the case, it carried Pennsylvania, and New-England was sure. In my opinion, no arrangement possible in the New-York Convention would have been more successful; for, if a Republican like Mr. CHASE had been nominated on a Democratic platform, the Copperheads would have killed him by voting for GRANT, while few Republicans would have supported him. It is a great mistake to suppose that any man has strength enough to be more than a fly on the wheel in a great conflict between vital ideas and principles. This generation will not lay aside the facts or the memories of the war.

The Democratic Party must change its whole ground, throw overboard all its leaders, and assume new principles before it can be successful. That there will be a Democratic Party, strong and disciplined, I have no doubt; because, evidently, sin and depravity have not departed. But those who are looking to its future should remember one great fact: that before the election of 1872 comes, the census of 1870 will have come, and that gives the power to the West. Then Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri will be mighty States; and what do you imagine will be the weight of your Seymours and Woods and Forrests and Hamptons in those great States?

And PENDLETON, with his paper balloons,—what will he be good for? No! All must go by the board, and the Democratic Party must meet with a change great as that of the Protestant Reformation before it can be successful. It has been, in my opinion, an act of Providence, beneficent and designed, that no such change was made in the New-York Convention. We wanted a direct issue, sharp and decisive, that the great battle which has now waged thirty-four years (for it began with a denial of the right of petition, and then the annexation of Texas, and then the Compromises, and then the war,) should be finally decided, and the nation left at peace, the tumult of its passions subsided, and its energies free to pursue those paths which lead to the greatest civilization and the utmost felicity. Suppose the intriguers in New York had been able to get up some mixed or compromise nomination and platform, and that it had been successful, what would have been the result? Simply and evidently a continued and virtual agitation for years to come. That was certain. From that, perhaps from much greater disasters, God in His providence has saved us by that destruction which, in the heathen maxim, is preceded by madness.

Now let us turn to discover, if we can, some of the things which have been decided that we may possibly discern something of the future.

1. It is decided that the President is not to have a policy different from that of Congress. I know that there are already men in the Democratic Party who have been supporting BLAIR with his revolution, and SEYMOUR with his Copperheadism, uttering their flatteries and fawning round the new man. But they have overlooked the new state of facts. GRANT is not a twig to be twisted, and he thoroughly understands their character and motives. But independently of all that the whole condition of things is changed. First—Congress has taken from the President much of his power, and GRANT so construes it, and so means it, as he has put upon record in one of his letters. Secondly—GRANT is remarkable for common sense, and no sensible man on earth will ever follow the example of JOHNSON. Thirdly—GRANT has expressly declared that he will have no policy different from that of Congress, who represent the people. This is conclusive. I do not mean, nor does Gen. GRANT, that he will have no policy—that is no principles—in his own Executive administration. That would be wrong. The Constitution has made the President responsible for that; but in the general affairs of the country a wise man will let his action be shaped by events. Mr. JOHNSON, and I believe Mr. SEWARD, said that JOHNSON followed LINCOLN's policy. LINCOLN never had a policy. He wisely left events to shape his policy. His acts were passed on by the people and necessity. When he went down to Richmond he called the Virginia Legislature together; and it is said that SHERMAN made his Convention with JOHNSON on the idea that it was LINCOLN's policy, but when LINCOLN got back to Washington, he was told that no such scheme of revived rebels would do; and he prudently conformed to public opinion. The Virginia Legislature was suppressed and SHERMAN's Convention forbidden. GRANT has said, and unless he becomes insane, will have no separate and peculiar policy of his own on any subject which requires legislation.

2. The new rebellion in the South must be suppressed, no matter at what cost. The murders, massacres and scenes transacted in the South for the past few months are a disgrace to civilization, to Christianity and to republican government. We must suppress and punish the offenders, if we do it with the edge of the sword. Those States in which such acts are permitted should be declared in insurrection. Louisiana should be made an example of, if necessary. I hope and believe that the simple election of GRANT will bring peace. But that is not all. The black man must be sustained, without fear or favor, in all his rights as a citizen and a man. He must go to the polls with as little fear as a citizen of New-York, and if the blacks make a majority of the people, they must be sustained in their right to govern. What! shall New-York be overwhelmed with the votes of ignorant Irish, and the native Americans of Louisiana be driven from the polls, because they vote the Republican ticket? No; in a republican government the majority govern; and the Democratic Party shall submit to the principles it announced. It shall drink the cup of its own poison to the dregs.

3. The act of naturalization must no more be perverted into a fraud upon the people. You have said the truth in the TIMES, according to the Constitution. The act of naturalization is a national act. It makes a national citizen, and no State Court has anything to do with it. Every intelligent lawyer knows that the mode of naturalizing before the late election, was, in thousands of cases, illegal, even if done with no bad motives. In Ohio, in several counties, the clerks of the Probate Courts went out with blanks and naturalized people wherever they could be found. These persons, in some instances, have been arrested, and I hope will be visited with the utmost penalties of the law. Congress will take this matter in hand, and I hope no State Court will be allowed to make citizens of the United States. It has been a mere cringing to the false view of State Rights which the Democratic Party has constantly been cherishing, till at last it nearly destroyed the Republic.

I have said nothing on the subject of finances, because there is at present little to be done. There will be a constant and active demand for money, because business is revived. Men now have some confidence in the stability of the future. New enterprises will be begun. The West has immense amounts of produce to market, and great sums of money will be required. Many people will cry out for more money, but let us keep the currency steady, and we shall gradually approach specie payments, and the solution of all financial difficulties.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SUMMER IN ICELAND. By C. W. PAIJKULL. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO. London: CHAPMAN & HALL.

This is a translation from the Swedish, made by Rev. M. R. BARNARD, of Margaretting, Essex, England, and published in London by CHAPMAN & HALL, in their best style of typography and with excellent illustrations. It is a highly interesting sketch and description of that treeless and volcanic island of the North Sea, nearly as large as Ireland, in which the terrible *jinns* of Frost and Fire have been fighting during ages for the mastery, leaving the field of battle in a very poor condition for the occupancy of men. Iceland swarms with hills, mountain peaks and ridges, the birthplaces of a multitude of rivers running in all directions to the sea, and is pretty much as it was a thousand years ago, when, according to the "Landamabok," the hungry and weather-beaten corsairs of Norway first saw it.

The Norse discoverer was NADDODDR, who called it *Snaeland*. When GARDAS, the Swede, visited it, shortly after, he called it *Gardaskolmr*, a word which has the meaning of Snaeland—that is, "Far Western Land."

Then came FLOKI and his three ravens—very appropriate birds; for *raven* was the ancient word for the *sea*—and when he had got out of sight of land he threw up one of them, whereupon the bird flew back toward Norway. The next flew round and round, and came back to the ship. The third, flying west, returned no more; and FLOKI, who had no compass, followed her, and coming to the island of strange report, called it *Iseland* or *Iceland*, a term which, however, incredible it may seem to the linguists and philologers, has the precise meaning of the two former—"Western Land." In time the island had a few colonists, and these were increased when HARALD of Norway, surnamed *Harfagar*, or Supreme Chief, made too many laws for his own piratical *odelmen*, and thus obliged them to emigrate to the new country. For three hundred years there was a sort of free Republic in Iceland; but it must have been a very small one, considering that in the last century the population was from 40,000 to 50,000 persons, and is now no more than 68,000. However, the little State existed, "a good deal mixed up with emigrants from Ireland," says Mr. PAIJKULL, "concerning whom history has not much to say;" our author not being aware that if history has little to say, the Norse language has a world of things which it will yet say on that subject.

The "Landamabok" dwells with affectionate particularity on that frosty but kindly little Republic—its "Things," or Assemblies, with the "Allthing," or General Assembly, and its President, called "Logsogumadr;" its code, called "Gulathingslov," and its other code, called "Gragas"—a genuine Celtic term, which all men helplessly translate *Gray-goose*, with the explanation that it might have been so named from the style of quills or pens employed in writing it! Whereas, in all the old languages, "Graygas" meant "utterance" and "judgment," being spelled "Race" in the Anglo-Saxon. As we are about to have a Philological Society in New-York, a little word-mongering, now and then, may be pardoned in a literary disquisition.

In 1262 the Icelanders acknowledged the supremacy of Norway, saving all their own laws and way of government. At the end of a hundred years they came under the Kings of Denmark; but they always stood up for their rights, and sometimes refused to pay the usual tribute. The Annals, under date of 1392, tell how THIODBIORN came with Queen MARGARET's letter, "in which she encourages every man to give her half a mark, old value." But no man would give it. Then came on the wedding of CHRISTINA EINARSSON to JON GUTTORMSSON—a highly festive business—during which VIGFUSS IVARSSON, the Queen's officer, read the letter again, in a genial moment, and the principal persons at once agreed to it. VIGFUSS was the proper sort of man to manage his Icelanders. In this independent spirit the Icelanders continued for generations, till, in 1800, the King of Denmark diminished the rights of old "Allthing," or native Parliament, leaving, however, the laws and other rights of the islanders pretty much as before. But it was in the regulations of commerce that Denmark interfered most with the prosperity of the people of Iceland. In 1602 the trade of the island was "farmed" to a Danish Company, who monopolized its import and export trade, and made the poor islanders buy dearly and sell cheaply. The latter could only trade with Danes; they got half value for their fish and wool, and paid double value for everything they purchased from the ships. The Danish Government embittered for them the original curse of their climate and soil. But in this the Danes only acted like all other Governments. Under this system, the Icelanders suffered dreadfully till the year 1786, when the Danish Government, finding the population had been reduced by starvation and disease to about 30,000 persons, threw open the ports of Iceland to all Danish subjects. This partial concession had the happiest results. Trade increased and the health and prosperity of the people along with it. In 1816 foreigners were allowed to trade with the island, though under heavy duties. These were materially reduced in 1836, and in 1854 the ports of the country were declared free. In 1764 the wool exports were about 39,000 pounds. In 1855 they amounted to 1,600,000 pounds. The other exports have risen in a similar way, and the population has nearly doubled itself within the same space.

But free trade is not everything. The old "Allthing," which still maintained a shady sort of existence, meeting at stated times to receive and register the King's enactments, began to feel the spirit of the times; and when King CHRISTIAN, in 1848, spoke of introducing a constitutional government for Denmark, the Icelanders desired to have "a free Parliament in College Green," for the purpose of regulating the Customs duties, and making laws to suit themselves in general. Like Ireland formerly, they recognized the King of Denmark, but did not want to be controlled by the "Rigsdag," or Danish Parliament. In 1860 they had the King's permission to meet in Assembly, to discuss the plans of the Danish Government, and did so. But they showed themselves so averse to anything but a free "Allthing," that the King's Commissioners called them a set of rebels and dismissed them. Subsequently the King declared that no change should take place in Iceland without the concurrence of the "Allthing," and in this way put the whole question by. So the matter still hangs—the "Allthing" holding out against the "Rigsdag," and depending, in the old indistinct way, upon the will of the "King of Iceland." Mr. PAIJKULL sympathizes with the islanders, and thinks that they would be much happier in connection with Sweden and Norway.

The Stiftamtmand in Reykjavik, and two other Amtmands of districts, represent the Danish Government; and under these, the twenty Sysselmends collect the revenue and act as Judges. The Church, which is Lutheran, is represented by one Bishop, twenty Archdeaconries and one hundred and ninety-six livings. The only public school in the island is at Reykjavik, and it has about forty pupils, the master of whom complains that the distractions of the metropolis interfere with his discipline. This metropolis has a population of about 2,000 persons. It publishes two newspapers, a weekly named the *Thiodolfr*, issued weekly, and the *Islendigur*, brought out less frequently. A journal named the *Nordanfari* is published in another part of the island. The language of the islanders is their own—the Icelandic of the Eddas and the Sagas—not the Danish, and they are very proud of it for its literary renown in old times. They are also proud of their *fire-and-fleetish* country and of the discovery of America which, all Scandinavia knows, was discovered in the eleventh century by BARNEY HERJULFSSON, who was driven by a storm from Groenland or Eroinland—which means "Western Land"—away to another coast, which he called *Vinland*—a term which has exactly the same meaning as the others—all simple and significant terms, which are autocthonous and born of the ground. The above Celtic word, *Groen*, is our more familiar word *Erinn*. The Icelanders, we repeat, love their country, like most islanders. The people of Crete were a proverbial instance of this in the Greek days. "Native country—a name dear to the Cretans"—was an ancient adage, and we have a singular proof that it still holds good. NAPOLEON, at Longwood, when MONTHOLON abused the place, said, thoughtfully, "And yet a man born at St. Helena would love his island." The Icelanders never care to emigrate. Latterly, however, says Mr. PAIJKULL, some reports reached them concerning Brazil, and two of them went to the La Plata, whence they wrote letters—for most of the Icelanders can read and write—inviting their friends. About one hundred and fifty prepared to go, but the vessel they expected did not come, and they were obliged to stay at home. It is singular none of them ever thought of coming to Herjulfsson's old, or *new*, country.

This is probably the most comprehensive book yet published on the subject of Iceland—its people, its resources, and the natural curiosities that so singularly distinguish it. The author's descriptions—which read like English originals, so happily is the work translated—are extremely agreeable and graphic, and the following is quoted as something that may be of interest to our lady-readers. It is the Icelandic woman's style of dressing herself:

> "The common dress which is worn every day is extremely simple. It consists of a tight-fitting, woollen-knitted bodice, of a dark color, with narrow sleeves, buttoned at the wrists, without any decoration, and a wadmel skirt. It has a remarkably pleasing appearance, not only because it is a style of dress well calculated to set off the figure to advantage, but also because it gives one an idea of warmth and of great serviceableness. It is a dress, therefore, that may be well recommended for introduction in other places than Iceland; for it is both unostentatious, and, at the same time, graceful and very serviceable. As a little set-off to this dark-colored costume, a striped or checked apron, usually either green or red, is worn. But I must not omit to mention the characteristic head-dress—'huia,' as it is termed. It is a small black cap, fastened across the temples in a coquettish manner, and is furnished with a long, silken tassel, attached by a gold or silver thread. This constitutes the whole costume. Sometimes, of course, a rather extensive and flowing skirt may make one suspect the existence of a little crinoline; but this, of course, is a mystery, and is ground on which one should forbear to tread. I should add that this style of dress is worn by all classes alike—by young misses and servant girls, as well as by married women. In meeting an Icelandic woman, therefore, it is rather difficult to tell to what class of society she belongs.
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> In the towns the higher classes have generally discarded the national costume, and dress as other Europeans; and as there is now a brisk traffic with foreign countries, and a great many of the Icelandic officials have passed a good time in Denmark, added to the fact that French vessels-of-war come every year to the country, one can see in the streets and *salons* of Reykjavik toilettes as becoming and pleasing to the eye as any one will meet with in Copenhagen, or, indeed, in any other European capital. In this respect the Icelander is not behind the age.
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> The state costume is, perhaps, rather more showy than it need be. The cap is supplanted by a high, white head-dress, something in the shape of a helmet, sitting closely to the forehead, and open behind. The edge is embroidered with gold cord, or is studded with gilt stars, and the apex is enveloped in a white vail of *tulle*, put on in an artistic way. The bodice, which is of black cloth, is richly embroidered with a trimming of gold or silver oak-leaves round the neck, and with a double row of the same down to the waist. Across the shoulder, at the seam, a piece of gold or silver thread is sewn on, and the wrists are also decorated in the same way. The dress is of cloth, embroidered below with silk; a velvet band is fastened round the waist, prettily embroidered with gold or silver; or else a silver gilt belt of ingenious workmanship, occasionally set with precious stones. This dress is made exactly in the same way as the every-day costume; but a cloak or mantle of fine cloth, with sleeves, is thrown over it, which is embroidered, like the dress, with silk at the bottom. This cape is often of green velvet, trimmed with ermine, and is fastened across the breast with an old-fashioned silver buckle. A heavy silver chain is worn round the neck,—usually an heirloom in the family. Of course, as far as regards trimmings and decorations, some little diversity will be found. Altogether, it is rather an expensive costume, and looks uncommonly well. Over their common dress, the women wear a simple shawl, which the Reykjavik ladies used to wear up so high round their neck and ears, that they looked like nuns, afraid of letting their faces be seen.
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> The Icelandic women have very thick and beautiful hair, and certainly understand how to arrange it in graceful plaits, hanging down from the cap upon their back. Their hair and white teeth cannot but attract attention; though of late years the practice of drinking so much coffee has had an injurious effect upon the latter, while it may, possibly, in course of time affect the former too."

This book has a colored map of Iceland, showing the track of the author in his journeys through the country.

English Magazines.

The English magazines, received by the last mail by M. AUGUST BRENTANO, furnish their usual variety of interesting reading. *Temple Bar* contains several short stories, besides the continuation of the serials "Kitty" and "Vera," and a very fair article on "Women and their Satirists." The *Cornhill Magazine* opens with a new serial, "That Boy of Norcott's," of which six chapters are given. W. G. PALGRAVE contributes an interesting article on the "Turkomans and other Tribes on the Northeast Turkish Frontier." The "Murder of Escovedo" is a well-written historical sketch. "From an Island" is the commencement of what promises to be a very readable serial. *London Society*, in brilliant cover, and illustrated in the usual style with effective woodcuts, contains several light sketches, stories and other papers, well enough in their way, and, indeed, just the things for idle reading. The holiday number of this magazine is hardly up to the standard even of holiday annuals. *Belgravia*, like *London Society*, is rather flashy, but the article on "London Clubs" is entertaining, and "Letters from Lilliput" are diverting, in spite of Mr. SALA's flippant manner. The stories are all of the sensational order. *Saint Pauls* is an excellent number, a little heavy, perhaps, but worthy of more attentive reading than most of its contemporaries. *The Argosy* opens with the continuation of the serial story "Anne Hereford," and gives, in addition, several readable tales and sketches. *Cassell's Magazine* is a very good number. The stories and miscellaneous papers are popular in tone, and the illustrations are well engraved. On the whole, the London magazines for November present a very fine variety of excellent reading, suited to all sorts of people. He must be hard to please who cannot find in their pages something to his taste.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

Interesting Movement Among the Leaders of the Indiana Democracy—Bitter Quarrel Between the Hendricks Men and the Radical Democrats—Important Object of the Former—A Contested State Election—Senator Morton.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

A very bitter and, withal, interesting and important quarrel has broken out among the most influential leaders of the Indiana Democracy, and bids fair to lead to somewhat startling results. Your readers will, perhaps, remember that, about six weeks before the October election, a great sensation was created in this State by the sudden deposition of Mr. LUKE DEVELIN from the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the substitution of Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD in his stead. This step, which, it was well known, was taken in the interest of Senator HENDRICKS, who thoroughly distrusted DEVELIN, the special friend of GEORGE H. PENDLETON in this State, it was expected would lead to an open rupture between DEVELIN and his adherents, the radical Democrats, on one side, and the more moderate wing of the Indiana Democracy, headed by Senators HENDRICKS and MCDONALD, on the other. It was confidently reported that DEVELIN and his friends would repudiate the Democratic State ticket, and work openly for the defeat of Senator HENDRICKS. The matter, however, was hushed up, as DEVELIN's friends said, owing to the devotion of that Democratic leader to the interests of his party, but, as the Hendricks men assert, simply in consequence of his lack of backbone to bid them defiance. Be this as it may, as the campaign was drawing to a close this interesting quarrel apparently died away. Mr. DEVELIN kept exceedingly quiet, and harmony seemed to reign again in the councils of the Indiana Democracy.

It appears, however, that this concord was but a seeming one, and that DEVELIN and a number of other leaders who sympathize with him and share his aversion to the Hendricks wing of the party, did not give the Senator that enthusiastic support to which he believed he was entitled. The Hendricks men assert even that the aforesaid soreheads secretly did all they could to defeat the State ticket, and have now announced their purpose to make open war upon them. The fight, however, is to assume larger dimensions. Its purpose, as openly avowed by those who have entered upon it, is to drive all the radical Democratic leaders, especially those who were active members of the Sons of Liberty conspiracy in 1864, out of the party, and to place the latter upon more patriotic ground than it has hitherto occupied. The Democracy will hold their annual State Convention, as usual, on the 8th of January next, and the Hendricks leaders, it is confidently asserted by well-informed parties, will on that occasion move the adoption of resolutions placing the Indiana Democracy on a platform closely resembling that which would have been adopted by the New-York Convention in case Chief Justice CHASE had been nominated for the Presidency; and one of these resolutions will denounce in very strong terms the conspiracy of the Sons of Liberty, and protest against the Indiana Democracy still being identified with the men who had entered into that treasonable organization.

This programme is foreshadowed in a very curious communication which an Indianapolis Democrat published a few days ago in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and in which he gave an inside view of the intrigues which had been going on for some time past between the various wings of the Indiana Democracy. The author of this communication, which has naturally created a great sensation among the politicians throughout our State, is believed to be no other than Dr. PEARCE, Senator HENDRICKS' brother-in-law, and his chief manager at the New-York Convention, and, it is thought, correctly reflects the views of Senator HENDRICKS himself. The bitterness with which the writer attacked Messrs. DEVELIN, BINGHAM, and all the leaders of the Sons of Liberty of 1864, and the charges which he preferred against the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Democratic State organ, called forth an equally bitter reply on the part of Mr. DEVELIN, and in our political circles even the result of the Presidential election is less talked of than the new movement which is to impart a more patriotic character to the Democracy of Indiana. Inasmuch as Senator HENDRICKS and his friends have the entire party machinery in their hands, and a large majority of the influential Democrats of this State on their side, there can be but little doubt that the new movement, if persisted in, (and it looks very much as if they are in dead earnest,) will culminate in a decisive victory for them at the 8th of January Convention. Their opponents, however, will not submit without offering a most obstinate resistance. DEVELIN, BINGHAM, MILLIGAN, COFFROTH, HANNA, PACKARD, BROWN, RISTINE, *et id omne genus*, supported as they still are by JESSE D. BRIGHT, who, it is said, intends to return from Kentucky to Indiana, and who constantly takes the liveliest interest in the political affairs of our State, have so long occupied front seats in the Democratic synagogue that they will not willingly and good-naturedly surrender them. Without denying the importance of the movement now directed against them, they claim that its chief object is to place Senator HENDRICKS in the front rank of Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1872. Whatever may be the upshot of the affair, the Democratic State Convention in January next bids fair to assume an importance such as no Democratic Convention in Indiana ever had before.

THE CONTESTED STATE ELECTION.

Senator HENDRICKS has, of course, given up the intention of contesting the Gubernatorial election. It is a well-known fact that, at first, he utterly refused to lend himself to the circulation of the rumor that he would dispute the Gubernatorial office with his successful competitor before the newly-elected Legislature; and it is not exactly creditable to his firmness that he finally gave way to the importunities of some of his unscrupulous friends who thought that the announcement of that intention on his part was a very fine stroke of policy, aside from its enabling the lame ducks that had bet against BAKER's election to refuse paying their wages.

SENATOR MORTON.

In Republican circles in this State the name of Senator MORTON is freely mentioned in connection with a seat in President GRANT's Cabinet. I believe, however, that our distinguished Senator, in his present feeble state of health, is by no means anxious to exchange his place in the Senate for the harassing duties of a position in the Cabinet.

W. C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Men Who Voted for Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of yesterday, taken from the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, occurs the following:

> "In the afternoon a low-seated buggy was driven up to the polls by a young lady. By her side was seated Deacon GILBERT, father of E. S. GILBERT, Esq., after whom Gilberttown was named. Deacon GILBERT is upward of 100 years of age. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1788, in the State of New-York, for GEORGE WASHINGTON, and has voted at every Presidential election since that year."

If the *Gazette* writer means to say that Mr. GILBERT has voted every year there has been a Presidential election, since 1788, we will not dispute him; but that Deacon GILBERT, "or any other man," voted for Presidential electors, in the State of New-York, in 1788, or for forty years thereafter, unless he was a member of the Legislature, is untrue. The first electors of President and Vice-President, chosen by the people, were so chosen in the year 1828, and then by single districts, and not as now, by general ticket.

There appears every Presidential election a notice in the newspapers like the above, of somebody who has voted for President from WASHINGTON down, but is it not about time such ignorant gossip ceased?

PEREGRINE WHITE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Nov. 9, 1868.

That Election Wager.

NORWALK, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a notice, headed "A Hackneyed Wager," in your issue of this day. The wager was made in good faith with the gentleman mentioned in the notice you were pleased to give me, but there was no "wheelbarrow" included in the agreement. The wager was this: That in case Connecticut did not give SEYMOUR and BLAIR 3,000 majority, I was to walk from New-York to Hartford within five days from the time I commenced my political feat, under a forfeiture of $200, and a part of the agreement was that I was to carry a small American flag bearing the names of GRANT and COLFAX. I have already completed forty-six miles of my journey, and if my health holds out I shall reach Hartford ahead of time. I think the gentlemen that composed my escort are deserving of a better name than your notice gave them.

Most respectfully,

J. B. GIBBS.

Why Does the Board of Education Recognize no Vice-Principal in our Evening Schools?

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one who has visited the evening schools of this City doubts the great benefits they are conferring on the laboring classes of this cosmopolitan population, and certainly no eye-witness can fail to note the peculiar difficulties which beset the path of the principals and assistants in these schools. The efficiency of the teachers is proven by the eminent results obtained in the scholarship and discipline of their pupils.

Now, your correspondent desires to be informed why the Board of Education departs from the usual custom in the appointment of teachers for these schools. The rank of Vice-Principal, and first, second and third assistants, has been abolished, and a "Principal and assistants" are appointed—the former to receive $3 50 per night, and each of the latter, without regard either to ability or experience, $2 50! Does it not seem to be but an act of justice to those, upon whom devolve the arduous and responsible duties of the schools in case of the absence of the Principal, to recognize the position of Vice-Principal and fix a corresponding compensation? And would it not be better to restore the rank of first and second assistants? The Board of Education, we are sure, will act in this matter as ever, with a high regard for

JUSTICE.

How to Find a Newspaper Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I recently received a letter, two months' old, addressed to me, "Care of NEW-YORK TIMES." As the same thing has happened before to myself and others, a few words of information and advice to persons wishing to communicate with newspaper contributors and correspondents may not be without use.

1. It is not generally considered an editor's business to forward letters to contributors or correspondents not forming part of his regular staff. At least, *he* does not generally consider it to be, which is the important point.

2. If you live in the City and know the correspondent's real name, and have any reason to suppose that he also lives in town, there is a Directory, (published at No. 52 Greene-street, but you may use it gratis at almost any large store,) which contains the names of almost every householder and many who are not householders. I mention this fact because I have met several otherwise well-informed persons who were ignorant of it.

3. Contributors from the country frequently append their addresses. When this is the case you have no excuse for misdirection. It is surely as easy to write, "Lenox, Mass.," as "Care of NEW-YORK TIMES." A fancy signature makes no difference; the owner of a pseudonym is likely to be known in a small place.

4. When you have neither of the above clues, write directly to *the editor*, (inclosing a stamp,) and ask him "Can you give me the address of your correspondent, Mr. So-and-So," or "who signs himself So-and-So?"

CARL BENSON.

No. 49 Lafayette-place.

Note from Weston, the Pedestrian.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In noticing my proposed march of 5,000 miles in 100 consecutive days in mid-winter, in your impression of this Saturday morning, you were pleased to remark: "WESTON, who claims to be a champion pedestrian, and who has failed in nearly every walking feat he has yet undertaken, announces, &c." In reply, allow me to say that I do not aspire to wear the title of "champion," and that no one ever heard me claim to be a "champion pedestrian." I repudiate the word, since it is associated with every feat characterized by brutality and with every species of humbug. If there is one thing I claim *not* to be, it is that of "champion." I undertake feats requiring physical endurance to prove to the carpers of the Old World that the prize ring does not embrace all of the physical manhood of America; to demonstrate that our climate is not averse to muscular development, and to stimulate our youth to the practice of walking, which I regard as one of the most beneficial branches of athletics. This is my ambition, and if it is not a laudable one, I am content to bear whatever odium may be attached to it. Assuredly, as a people, we do not walk enough to meet the requirements of health.

You say I have failed in nearly everything I have undertaken. Here, permit me to reply, you are in error. True, I have failed numerous times, but success also has attended my efforts. The walk from Portland to Chicago was made within the stipulated time; and my success in that march was rendered all the more sweet by the fifty thousand people who turned out into the streets to welcome me to the empire city of the West. I failed in my trial tasks on the road—such as one hundred miles in twenty-four hours—but when I write the history of that walk, which I contemplate doing at no distant day, the public will not wonder that my efforts were not crowned with victory. It is a dark story of misplaced confidence and deception. I also failed, during the past Summer, to walk 100 miles on a track, in less than a natural day. The circular, monotonous round, as I explained in a letter to the public months ago, made me sick at the stomach, and rendered me as weak as a child. I abandoned the track, and on a straight road, over hills and valleys, I accomplished, at White Plains, 100 miles in 22 hours, 19 minutes and 10 seconds; time better than ever made by a pedestrian. The story is old, but as you seem to have forgotten it, I have taken the liberty to briefly repeat it.

After giving my route in the five thousand miles march, you conclude with the remark: "Very little confidence is expressed in his ability or desire to accomplish this feat." This is prejudging the case. Three months from now you can more properly question my desire to perform what I have pledged myself to try to do. If I do not make an honest effort to walk the five thousand miles in one hundred days, then, with justice, you may doubt my sincerity. Confidence in my ability to perform the task is another question. Every one has a perfect right to say the feat is impracticable, if he so thinks.

This much let me explain. If the feat were not regarded difficult, nay, impossible, by the public, I should not undertake it; for where would be the honor or credit of doing what everybody concedes can be done? It is because the task is generally regarded impracticable that I am ambitious to enter upon it, and to prove that it is practicable.

Respectfully,

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

Dr. Ewer's Reply Last Evening, at Christ Church, to Strictures in the Religious Press and from the Pulpit.

And many false prophets shall arise, and shall deceive many.—S. Matt., xxiv., 11.

The articles and sermons purporting to be replies, either direct or indirect, to the charges made from this place against Protestantism are so extraordinary as to demand at least brief notice. Six weeks have now passed, but although there has been a very manifest uneasiness among the Puritans, it is almost needless to say not a solitary charge has been met nor a solitary argument answered. The first canon which reviewers should observe, is to understand that which they are attempting to criticise. Three distinct charges have been made, viz.: As a religious system Protestantism fails to get at the masses; nay, there were vast regions of country where its fundamental principles (to wit, private judgment and the dogma of a church invisible only,) took deep and general root; and in those countries it has absolutely lost its hold on the masses it once swayed; therefore it is a failure. Secondly—The logical issue of Protestantism is Rationalism, *i. e.* Protestantism logically destroys Christianity; therefore it is a failure, and worse, it is a delusion, a snare to souls, a heresy. Thirdly—In the lands where it has prevailed, as in Germany, parts of Switzerland, New-England and elsewhere, the historical event has substantiated the logical anticipation; for those lands are to-day honeycombed with infidelity; therefore Protestantism is a failure, and people should wake up to the fact, abandon it and such prejudices as they have in its favor, and look for something better. To these charges I have added the subordinate statement that Rome also has failed in some respects; this is not on account of her Catholicity, but her failures can be traced directly to those very points where she has perverted the ancient Catholicity, or overlaid it with foreign and incongruous peculiarities. Now these three charges against Protestantism have not been met; and if I am to judge by letters from perfect strangers, of which I am daily in receipt, the public are beginning to see that they have not been met, and to inquire what the matter is. Protestants cannot turn this important subject aside with a mere wave of the hand, and a vain attempt to prove that electricity is Protestantism. The subject is one of deep moment. It is squarely up before the public, and unprejudiced people are thinking about it. Silence is dangerous; and these pretended replies, whether direct or indirect, that do not touch the real matter at issue, are fatal. They only exhibit the weakness of the cause. Here are the three distinct charges. How do these answerers and defenders of Protestantism meet the solemn issue? Why, all of them in one way. First, by showing that Rome has failed. Of course she has failed. But what has that to do with the charges? That is a difficulty between Rome and them; not between us and them. We have stated that the Roman Catholic Church is a failure in so far as she is Roman, and there we leave her. We set up Catholicity for the cure, not Rome. But the difficulty with these men is, that they do not seem to comprehend that there is any other kind of Christianity except Protestantism and Romanism; and they think, if Protestantism fails, we mean of course that everybody must take to Rome. They do not comprehend that there is a third presentment of Christianity viz.: Catholicity, with nothing distinctively Roman in it, and nothing Protestant either. The fact is, what with Rome and what with Protestantism, God's old Catholicity has been under a cloud, and has not gained the general ear of the people in America. But they are beginning at last to arouse to it and to understand it, if their leaders do not; and this agitation is starting inquiry among new thousands. Even the London papers have taken up the matter, reprinting the charges in full. And the day is not distant when many more even than now will say to these answerers: "Your tirades against Romanism will not do; you do not meet the point; you must give us something different from that, if you expect to command even our respect, to say nothing of our convictions." I will tell you, brethren, what the matter is. The difficulty is, the solemn charges cannot be met; they are too patent for denial, hence all this anger and floundering.

Then, secondly, attempt is made to identify Protestantism with the nineteenth century, and to palm that identification off as an answer. "Look at all the light of to-day," say they; "the commerce, the arts, the arms, the battle of Sadowa, the Spanish revolution! Why, here is a man that calls all that a failure!" But, brethren, it will not do. No body has charged that the nineteenth century is a failure. Protestantism isn't the nineteenth century. No one has charged that the needle gun is a failure, or the sewing-machine, or the steamboat. The charge is not that the nineteenth century is a failure, but that something that exists in the nineteenth century has failed. No one has charged that freedom is a failure. On the contrary, the distinct assertion is made that true Catholicity in the days of HENRY VIII. rose against Rome in the interest of freedom, struck down her Papal tyranny over political government and her tyranny over the intellect. (And, by the way, the Anglican Church is to-day declaring its independence also of Protestant tyranny, and in England bigoted Protestantism is mobbing her for it. The liberty of Puritanism is to-day just what it was in ROGER WILLIAMS' time, viz., perfect liberty for everyone to believe just as the Puritan believes, or take the consequences. I tell you, my friends, we have liberty in spite of and not because of Protestantism. A man is at liberty to break down Christianity, but not to defend it on Catholic principles.) The distinction is, that in the sixteenth century true Catholicity struck for a true and guarded freedom, while Protestantism struck for what has proved to be in the end a ruinous license in religion. The charge is that that license is a failure; that it hath wrecked the Bible, the Church, the ministry, the sacraments and the Apostolic Faith. Within the wide, unalterable walls of that faith there is a vast, almost a fearful freedom touching doctrine allowed by God's Catholicity. Freedom in government, in thought, in action, is as dear to Catholicity as it is to any one. But the charge is, that that rampant license of Scripture interpretation, whereby the most ignorant are egged on to rush in where angels dare not tread, is an awful mistake, and has ended in the ruin of thousands of souls. This identification of the nineteenth century with Protestantism, which came out of the less enlightened sixteenth, and which is one of the mere accompaniments of modern times, will not do; and the public are seeing it and saying it. Why, do these men really mean to assert that not only modern times, but everything in modern times is a success? that there have been no mistakes made in religion, in philosophy, in anything? that modern times, forsooth, are immaculate? that our fathers and we are infallible? that Protestantism, because it belongs to modern times, is a success? Their fallacy proves too much; for then is the Comtean school of Positivism a success; then is Emersonian Pantheism a success; then is Spiritualism, and Parkerism, and Fourierism, and Mormonism, and Agrarianism a success.

But, thirdly: These answerers, still avoiding the charges, attempt to cloud the matter by leading the public to suppose that Protestantism is the cause of all the glories of the nineteenth century. What! the religious dogma that says "away with God's apostolic visible Church, and let every man be his own Church, his own priest, his own interpreter of the Bible, and his own judge as to what the Bible is, or whether there is any Bible at all," that fatal religious dogma the cause, forsooth, of all this science and modern light! My brethren, it will not do; and people are seeing that, too, and saying it. But, if Protestantism be not the cause, do you ask me what is? The real cause of the light and advance of modern times is not a theological dogma. But it is a general awakening of mind, which began far back in the middle ages, four hundred years before the Protestant dogma was ever thought of. An awakening of mind, of taste, of invention, which, abandoning the rude structures of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, brought out the most ornate specimens of architecture the world ever saw; which, in the thirteenth century, revived the art of painting; which, in the same century, produced *Magna Charta*, the bulwark of human liberty; which, in the eleventh century, invented paper, one of the conservers of human intelligence; which, in the twelfth century, produced banks of exchange and discount, and, not long after, the mariner's compass, the invention of gunpowder and the conception of the Post Office; which, in the thirteenth century, invented glass mirrors and telescopes; which, in the tenth century, contrived clocks; which devised painting in oil colors before LUTHER ever saw the light; which, in the thirteenth century, introduced astronomy and geometry as sciences into Europe; which early in the century that preceded that in which JOHN CALVIN was born invented printing; which discovered America a quarter of a century before the Reformation opened; which, centuries before LUTHER and ZWINGLE, produced a DANTE, and a PETRARCH, and a CHAUCER, and a BOCCACIO, and a ROGER BACON. But I will pause. The cause of the light and advance of modern times was a general awakening of mind in Western Europe, which began clear back in the tenth century; which brought out all this that I have mentioned and more; which has been bringing out new blessings to man ever since; which has rolled out and up a thousand things—most of them good, some of them bad; which rolled up, after a while, the Protestant dogma for one of its many and varied productions; and which is rolling up to-day the solemn presentment of that dogma and of its fruits at the bar of this enlightened century, that they may be put on their trial. And now these answerers are trying to make people think that this Protestantism is not one of the heterogeneous mixture of things that awakening mind, in its power but also in its fallibility, turned up, and that four hundred years after awakening mind had begun to produce, but that it is, forsooth, the underlying cause of all the good of modern times—gunpowder, glass, paper, printing, painting, telescopes, astronomy, algebra, *Magna Charta* and everything else. Protestantism was but one of the effects of the general awakening, not its cause; and our charge is, that is happened to be one of the bad effects—not in that it struck at Roman error, but because it sought to destroy Catholic truth also. Why, brethren, awakening mind must have been infallible not to have made at least some few mistakes. Let these gentlemen meet the charge, and not try to escape by raising a cloud of issues, which are so clearly false and foreign to the subject that they are beginning to be remarked as such. "Where Protestantism prevails, there everything prevails which blesses mankind," it is said. Nay, it should have been said, that where awakened mind prevails, there thousands of things prevail which bless mankind, and some things which are not blessings. Where Protestantism prevails, indeed? Why you might as well say where Spiritualism prevails, or Unitarianism, there everything prevails which blesses mankind, and think that you have proved thereby that Spiritualism is a success; you might as well say where infidelity prevails everything prevails that blesses mankind, and think you have proved that infidelity is a success. For infidelity prevails throughout lands that once were Protestant, and in those lands the sceptics very much outnumber the believers.

And now for a very subordinate point in the connection. It is charged that Rome has opposed the advance of science; that COPERNICUS was excommunicated, and GALILEO imprisoned. That is all true, and so much the worse for Rome, say we. That is something she must settle. But the inference intended to be drawn is that Protestant religionists have been great friends of science. I don't say that true Catholics have been blameless in the premises either. But at any rate it would be a little queer if those who hurl this missive at Rome should be found dwelling in houses of glass in this very year 1868. Ask HERBERT SPENCER, and MAX MULLER, and DARWIN, and LYELL, and HUXLEY, and Prof. TYNDALL, and they will tell you. Some of them have said to an acquaintance of mine, that they get from Protestant religionists nothing but opposition in their efforts to unearth new scientific truth; and that their only sympathizers in the religious world, are minds that have been trained in the Anglo-Catholic Church. When it was announced that the "world was round and like a ball," Rome resisted. When it was announced that "the earth moved round the sun," Rome resisted. When it was announced that "the world was not made in six natural days," Protestantism resisted, and said it was an infidel statement. When it was announced that "the flood could not have covered the whole earth," where was Protestantism? Why her divines were resisting. She didn't shut the bold scientists up in prison, for that had gone out of fashion. But she did the nearest thing to it that she could. And now, to-day, when DARWIN tells us that "Creation was and is by development," where are the overwhelming majority of Protestant divines? Why in the opposition, denouncing DARWIN. When LYELL and DE PERTHES tell us "man has existed one or two hundred thousand years," where are these Protestant divines that are such friends of science? Protestant religionists stand to-day in the attitude of open resistance to the advance of science, and centuries hence the finger of history will be pointed at them, as they to-day justly point the finger at Rome. It is even so, friends; we have liberty in spite of and not because of the spirit of Protestant religionists. Some of my beloved brethren, who entirely agree with me, regret that I have used the word "Protestantism." They would have preferred "sectarianism." But we never can cure that word "Protestant" of the general meaning it conveys to nine minds out of ten; that is to say, opposition not only to all that is Roman in Roman Catholicism, but also to all that is distinctively Catholic, both in the Roman and Anglican Churches. The vast majority use the word "Protestant" in that sense, and so its meaning is fixed. We use the word for ourselves in a non-natural sense. And what is the use of our perpetually using it for ourselves and perpetually explaining our peculiar meaning of it to persons who will not understand? The word is a hopeless case. Let them have it—particularly as we are a Catholic Church. Some of my brethren regret that I have spoken so plainly. We want peace, say they. Ah, what we want is not peace, but truth. But you will frighten away some, say they. My friends, we have pursued this timid policy too long. And while we have been trying to lure the few easily frightened ones into the Church by reticence, that reticence has been standing by and allowing thousands to go down *en masse* into infidelity. Besides, let the lines be drawn. Let the world understand that we are not with the Protestant sects. Until we do this frankly, our sister Churches of the Catholic world cannot be expected to look upon us with other than a suspicious eye; nor (what is of vast importance) will we be in position to command their attention and respect, as we stand our ground, and demand of them to modify their local systems—to cast off their errors to such extent as will enable a restoration of intercommunion. We are twenty millions; let us be true to ourselves, and we shall, if not in this century, perhaps in the next, be the means of reforming the whole Catholic Church.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BILLIARDS.

The Carme-Rudolphe Dispute—A Match Between Dion and Foster.

About ten days ago, Mons. S. P. RUDOLPHE, of this City, and PIERRE CARME, of Chicago, contracted to play a French game of 500 points, and a four-ball game of 1,000 points, pushing-shots barred. Each game was for $1,000 a side, and the first was set down for Wednesday night last, and the second for the night following, both in Chicago. Neither was played, in consequence, as is alleged, of a violation of agreement by the Carme party. It appears that the players, through their duly accredited representatives, (THOMAS FOLEY, for RUDOLPHE, and EMANUEL BRUNSWICK, for CARME,) tossed for choice of tables, as the result of which CARME named a certain table for the first or French game, and RUDOLPHE a table of a different make for the second. At the time the toss was made, there were present, in addition to the two players and their representatives, Mr. D. A. GAGE, proprietor of the Sherman House, and stakeholder; Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, of this City; Mr. PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, and a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*. It is essential to give the names of those present, as it is claimed by the representative of RUDOLPHE, that, after the toss, it was agreed between the contracting parties that CARME should cause the table of his selection to be erected in some private room, where RUDOLPHE and himself could alternately practice upon it, which table was to be used in playing the first game; and that it was likewise agreed that RUDOLPHE should place the table of his choice at CARME's disposal, said table to be used in the second game. The tables were put up, as agreed upon. Two or three days prior to the time for the first game, the representative of CARME claimed that another table should be used, asserting that no such agreement as above described was entered into. RUDOLPHE's representative replied that the game should be played upon the table already furnished or not at all. At last, CARME's representative consented to that table. This should have been regarded as conclusive. Being fully impowered to act, and being, moreover, CARME's backer—in reality the maker of the match—Mr. BRUNSWICK's acceptance of the table was a waiver of any previous agreement, and sufficient to bind. But CARME, who, having intrusted his interests to the *savoir-faire* of a person more experienced in match-making, had relinquished all voice in the premises, now stepped in, and refused point-blank to play upon the table chosen by the two representatives. CARME continuing obdurate, it was proposed, in behalf of RUDOLPHE, to play the first game on any table the stakholder might name; or else, ignoring both tables then respectively insisted upon, play the two games on a neutral table—in other words, upon one of a different manufacture than either of those already named, and upon which, also, neither player had ever struck a ball. To both propositions a demurrer was entered. It is only proper to state, as defining RUDOLPHE's position, that he was willing enough to play on the table sought by CARME, and, indeed, upon any table. But his representative, being better informed, would not, so long as the responsibility of making the match rested upon his shoulders, consent to RUDOLPHE's making it to suit himself. Moreover, Mr. FOLEY had either discovered, or fancied he had, that the cushions upon the table furnished RUDOLPHE had been doctored for the purpose of misleading that player. They were, it is claimed, hard and inelastic, as if thoroughly impregnated with black lead. And to strengthen the suspicion that sharp practice was contemplated, it was noticed that CARME did not once attempt to practice upon that table, but addressed himself to another in his representative's warerooms. This latter table, it was feared, would be provided for the match; and even if any table except that used by RUDOLPHE were furnished, the effect would be about the same, as the practice that player had had upon dull cushions would completely nullify his play upon lively ones.

On Wednesday morning, workmen in Mr. BRUNSWICK's employ proceeded to Library Hall, and were about putting up the table of his nomination, when Mr. FOLEY, who, having personally leased the hall, was master of it, appeared upon the scene, ejected the mechanics and locked the doors.

Upon attempting, an hour or so subsequently, to erect the table which Mr. B. had furnished RUDOLPHE, Mr. F. was served with a writ of replevin, issued upon the prayer of Mr. B., who claimed the table as his property. Nothing then remained for RUDOLPHE's representative to do but to publish a card in the evening journals, announcing that the match would not take place. Despite this notice, a large number of people assembled, among whom were the players, armed with their cues. Mr. FOLEY explained that in his efforts to ensure a contest he had been interrupted by the officers of the law. After he had adverted to the verbal agreement as to the table, a gentleman in the audience arose and read an extract from a private letter, purporting to have been written by D. A. GAGE, Esq., the stakeholder, (who was present at the first meeting of the representatives,) indorsing Mr. FOLEY's statement. Mr. BRUNSWICK followed, denying that any such verbal agreement had been entered into. Mr. PHELAN, being called upon, said that the preceding speaker had certainly misstated the matter; whereupon Mr. BRUNSWICK brusquely asked Mr. P. who had invited *him* to be present at the meeting of players, to which the distinguished billiardist civilly responded, "I am talking to gentlemen, not to you." The discussion, which had promised to be stormy, happily ended here, and the audience, disappointed of a match, slowly dispersed.

There are $4,000 in the hands of the stakeholder, and it is the intention of both parties to claim forfeit, the Carme party basing their demand upon the original and written articles of agreement, which accorded Carme the privilege of naming the table. It is most unfortunate that the dispute occurred, and doubly unfortunate that, following so close upon the heels of the McDevitt-Foster dispute, wherein the latter was most unjustly dealt with, it occurred in Chicago. "The Gentleman's Game," which has also been dubbed "The King of Games and the Game of Kings," has now existed in various forms for nearly two thousand years, gathering devotees until the number of those who practice it, either daily or as an occasional amusement, amounts in the United States alone to two millions and a half. Should it ever lose popularity and die, it is much to be feared that its funeral will take place from Chicago.

Turning from a match which awakened a very general interest, and yet was not allowed to reach its proper culmination, we have to announce another match, which will engender an interest as wide-spread, and will most certainly be carried through. It is between MELVIN FOSTER, of this City, and JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, and comprises two games, like unto those between CARME and RUDOLPHE, except that in the four-ball game the number of points will be 1,200 instead of 1,000, and in the French game 600 instead of 500. Each game is for $1,000 a side, one to take place in this City and the other in Montreal—"play or pay"—within thirty and sixty days respectively.

At about the time the game in this City is played, it is thought that the tournament testimonial to RALPH BENJAMIN will be held. Five hundred dollars of the $1,000 purse, for which such players as DION, FOSTER, GOLDTHWAITE, DEERY and MCDEVITT are expected to compete, have already been raised by subscription, and with but little effort. Next week a committee will be appointed to take charge of the funds, solicit additional subscriptions, and make arrangements for the grand tourney.

Installation of an English Minister at the Jewish Temple Emanu-El.

On Saturday Rev. JAMES K. GUTHEIM, late of New-Orleans, was installed as English minister of the new Jewish Temple Emanu-El, in the Fifth-avenue.

After the usual morning services, the Rabbi, Dr. S. ADLER, made an address in German, in which he spoke of the services rendered to the Church by Mr. GUTHEIM during his fifteen years' ministration in New-Orleans, and offered a fervent prayer that his usefulness might be continued in the same sphere to which he had been transported.

Mr. MAY, President of the congregation, then introduced Mr. GUTHEIM to the congregation, and said that he sincerely hoped all would profit by his ministrations, and especially the younger portion of the congregation, whom he hoped to see punctual in their attendance every Sabbath. "Let us," said Mr. MAY, "begin this new period in our history as a congregation with prayer and thanksgiving."

After the singing of a hymn by a full choir, Rev. Mr. GUTHEIM took his place at the desk and preached an eloquent sermon from the 19th verse of the 16th chapter of Proverbs—"Unto man belong the resolves of the heart; from the Lord cometh the expressions of the tongue." He said that it was with some feelings of trepidation that he undertook the work which had been assigned him and con-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
4th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Agatha States, Mme. Cellini, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Barili and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mrs. F. W. Lander.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." By Mr. Robert R. Raymond.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
HUMOROUS LECTURE—"Mrs. Grundy." By Mr. De Cordova.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

NO. 616 BROADWAY.
ENTERTAINMENT BY ROBERT NICKLE.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
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EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Several journalists and others, of Paris, have been fined and deprived of their civil rights for promoting the subscription for a monument over the grave of M. BAUDIN, one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December. Much indignation among the Parisians has been caused by this action, and a disturbance is feared. The Police and military authorities are consequently preparing to meet trouble.

Little business will be done during this week in England, on account of the elections, which absorb public attention. The Liberals place Mr. GLADSTONE's majority in the next House at 130.

A *résumé* of the European news by cable of yesterday, is as follows: All the Spanish colonial ports have been declared free by the Provisional Government of Spain, and anchorage duties have been abolished. GIOACCHINO ROSSINI, the eminent musical composer, died in Paris on Saturday, in his 77th year. The Prussian Ambassador at Paris, Count VON DER GOLTZ, has resigned, and VON WERTHER, the present Minister to Austria, has been appointed to the position. The Prussian Budget was laid before the Diet on Saturday.

GENERAL.

The Quartermaster-General has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. He states that the expenditures of his department for the year have amounted to $36,500,000, leaving, with the balance of appropriations for 1868 and the appropriation for 1869, nearly $15,000,000 available for the fiscal year of 1869. The payments by Southern railroads toward the settlement of their accounts to the close of September last had amounted to $4,000,000, while the total debt of the roads is $8,500,000. Sixteen roads have paid in full. Of the total amount unpaid, nearly two-thirds is the debt of four roads in Tennessee. The establishing of two stock farms—one in Texas and the other on the Western Plains—is suggested as a measure of economy, and for the improvement of the Government stock. The number of national soldier-cemeteries is now 72, and reports have been received of 820 local posts or private grounds.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster-General will show in what States and Territories the receipts of postage fall far short of the expenses of transporting the mails, including all the Southern States but Kentucky and Tennessee. In these sections the expense of transportation alone exceeds the postage receipts by the sum of $3,001,227.

A poor friendless negro named JOHN MCCAUL, has been convicted of horse-stealing in Virginia and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 18th of December next. The condemned man claims to be a native of South Carolina, but was more recently a resident of Maryland.

A manuscript of some thirty or forty pages, relating to the history of Buxton, Me., has just come to light. It gives a description of every house in that town in 1797, telling who owned and occupied each and on what lot each was situated. It is supposed to have been written by CADWALLADER GRAY, a native of Saco, and graduate of Harvard College, 1784.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. TOD, of Ohio, took place yesterday, at his late home at Briar Hill, Youngstown, Ohio. In noticing his death, and the fact that he was one of the chosen Presidential Electors of the State, some of the Western journals are considering the question as to the manner of filling vacancies in the Electoral College. The State law of Ohio, in accordance with the act of Congress in relation to Electors, provides that the Electors shall meet at the seat of government of the State on the day fixed by law, and "if one or more of said Electors are absent," "the Electors then present shall immediately proceed to elect by ballot, in the presence of the Governor, a person or persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred through the non-attendance of one or more of the Electors."

A youth about seventeen years old, professing to be a nephew of Count BISMARCK, has been visiting New-Orleans. The papers say he appeared to be flush with money, attended the theatres every night, and lived well. According to his own account, he was swindled in New-York, where some fellow gave him Confederate money in exchange for Prussian gold. He stated that he was to travel a short time yet and then return to Prussia to finish his education. He went from New-Orleans to Havana; and, it is said, he left the former city in such a hurry that he forgot to pay his board bill.

By the fire in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the proprietors of Forepaugh's Menagerie lost $45,000, on which there is no insurance, and ROSCOE & CLARK, whose mill was destroyed, $18,000, partially covered by insurance. The old United States Mint, on North Seventh-street, was burned yesterday morning.

The young man named WILLIAM ROHAN, who was recently arrested for the murder of one PATRICK LAFFEY in a St. Louis dance house, has been tried and fully acquitted. The case attracted considerable attention in St. Louis.

Rewards of $1,000 by Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, $250 by the City of Helena, and $250 by the County of Phillips, have been offered for the apprehension of the assassin of Gen. HINDMAN.

The trial of CHARLES MEDLEY, one of the colored men charged with the murder of Capt. MINER, of Detroit, and master of the tug *William Goodenow*, on the 13th of December last, at Amherstburg, has resulted in his conviction of murder.

A few nights ago a mob surrounded the jail at Gayoso, Pemiscot County, Mo., and took therefrom and lynched a prisoner named SWAILS, who murdered one MARION FOUST about ten days ago at that place.

At the morning services held yesterday at the Church of the Incarnation, the rector, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, announced that in consequence of the series of lectures on the subject of rebuilding a church destroyed at Jackson during the war, not having been sufficiently advertised, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, who was to have delivered the first of the series that evening, had agreed to postpone his sermon until Sunday next.

Mrs. HARRIET P. WARD, more familiarly known as "Major Pauline Cushman," was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having stolen $493 in money from Deputy Marshal ABNER B. NEWCOMB. The parties settled the matter privately, however, and NEWCOMB declining to press the complaint, Mrs. WARD was discharged.

Last evening JAMES BARROWS, a resident of Troy, was instantly killed by being crushed between one of the Barclay-street ferry-boats and the bridge. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Second Precinct Station-house in Beekman-street, over the body of GEO. BREWER, the unfortunate boy who was killed on Saturday during the Fulton Ferry collision. Several witnesses were examined, and an adjournment took place till Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, when it will be resumed at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

The New-York City Mission claims were presented last evening to a large audience, in the Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's. Addresses were delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Rev. Dr. MURRAY, and the Treasurer, Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP. A liberal collection was then taken for the society.

Last evening Rev. Dr. DIX, rector of Trinity Church, preached the annual sermon for St. Luke's Home for Women, in Trinity Chapel, after which a collection was taken.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, a porter, was yesterday held for trial by Justice DOWLING for stealing extensively the goods of his employers, the American Suspender Company, of No. 62 Reade-street.

Cotton was in moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. Breadstuffs were in less request and quoted lower. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Groceries inactive. The freight engagements were light; rates rather easier.

The Tribune and the Whisky Ring.

From the Tribune.

> Because the *Tribune* is anxious to have either the men removed who for years have been in charge of the revenue, and have succeeded in allowing a hundred million dollars to be stolen, or the criminals taken and punished, the NEW-YORK TIMES charges it with being the organ of the "Whisky Ring." This "Ring" is supposed to embrace men who have made money by defrauding the revenue. This money has been made *either through the connivance or the incompetency of the revenue officials.* The *Tribune wants those officials removed*; the TIMES *wants them retained.* The interest of the "Whisky Ring" is certainly to have the men kept in office who have enabled its members to get rich. Let the people judge which journal is opposed to the "Ring."

That the editor of the *Tribune* is a bitter, relentless and effective enemy of the Whisky Ring, cannot be doubted, for he says he is. We have his own word for it. But for such a man he makes, it must be confessed, some awkward mistakes. He forgets somewhat too often the side he is on, and falls into the habit of screening the whisky thieves and assailing the officers of the Government who are trying to punish them. This little mistake has become chronic—so much so as to prompt the suspicion that it is intentional and methodical. And we think it quite clear that the *Tribune's* hostility to the Whisky Ring would never be suspected if it were not loudly proclaimed every morning in its columns. For example:

I. When CALLICOTT was arrested and arraigned for frauds on the revenue, he being a revenue officer, the *Tribune* did all in its power to shield him. It denounced the *Times* for having "libeled" him. It procured, through its legal counsel, the intervention of the Van Wyck investigating committee on his behalf. It denounced the District-Attorney by whom he had been prosecuted, and the Judge before whom he was to be tried. And finding all these efforts fruitless, it made its final *coup* and demanded, not in its usual meek and modest manner, but with loud and peremptory arrogance, the *abolition* of the Judicial District where the offence was committed, and of *the Court by which he was to be tried*, which would secure the discharge, not only of CALLICOTT, but of DEVLIN, ALLEN, and every other man indicted and awaiting trial in that District for frauds on the revenue. The effort failed and these *protégés* of the *Tribune* were remorselessly tried, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, where they are still serving the country, instead of robbing it—those of them, that is to say, whom President JOHNSON has not pardoned. This was one of the *Tribune's* mistakes, and looked a little as if that journal were *in the interest* of the Whisky Ring instead of its enemy.

II. Everybody, we believe, including the *Tribune*, concedes that Commissioner ROLLINS is an honest man and an upright public officer. But some months ago BLAISDELL, MESSMORE, HESS, DEPEW and other notorious members and tools of the Whisky Ring made a vigorous and systematic attempt to secure his removal and to get Mr. WIESWELL, another bird of the same flock, appointed Commissioner in his place. The *Tribune*, although an enemy of the Whisky Ring, (we have its own word for that fact,) gave them all the aid in its power, *its Editor actually writing a letter to the appointing power at Washington, urging, in the strongest terms, that Wiescell be made Commissioner of Internal Revenue.* This looked a little as if the *Tribune* had made another mistake, and found itself again, by some curious accident, on the wrong side. It was seconding most vigorously, in public and in private, the attempts of the Whisky Ring,—which were open, defiant and known to everybody,—to have a notorious Whisky operator, one of their own number, actually put at the head of the whole business of collecting all the internal revenue, Whisky tax and all, of the United States. This little circumstance does not strengthen one's faith in the *Tribune's* hostility to the Ring.

III. The Whisky Ring next opened an active war upon all the officials of the Government who had interfered with their proceedings. Curiously enough it passed over those who had been its friends, and attacked only those who had shown a disposition to bring them to justice, and who were in position to do them harm. For example, Collector BAILEY, who had detected their frauds, seized their distilleries, had them indicted and handed over to the United States Courts for trial,—and District-Attorney COURTNEY, who was to prosecute them, and who was pressing their cases to trial, became the special objects of their attack. For a long time they baffled all attempts to bring them to trial; but finding that this could no longer be done, they boldly demanded the dismissal of the District-Attorney from office, just as the *Tribune* had demanded the abolition of the Court in which CALLICOTT had been indicted and was to be tried. By another curious "mistake" the *Tribune* came to their aid in this case, as it had done in that. In this case as in that, they secured the legal aid and advice of a special friend of the *Tribune*—who appeared as if in the employ of the Government, just as the *Tribune's* other friend had appeared as the counsel of the Investigating Committee—and of whose absolute, sinless integrity the *Tribune* declares, with its hand on its heart, there cannot be any possible doubt. And so they all work together—the Whisky Ring, the President of the Distillers' Association, the Kentucky Bourbons, Mr. FULLERTON and the *Tribune*—to stop whisky frauds by procuring the dismissal of the only officials who have done anything whatever toward detecting and punishing them.

The *Tribune* is unquestionably opposed to the Ring, for it says so; but it is in curious company and is taking a very curious course for the accomplishment of the object it professes to have so near its heart. So very curious are some of its proceedings that outsiders may not understand them as the *Tribune* would wish. When the *Tribune* is found regularly and systematically working with the Whisky Ring, trying to accomplish the same results, waging war on the same officials, seeking the dismissal from office of the same men, it is natural to suspect either that the *Tribune* is the organ of the ring or else its *tool*. It matters little which, as in either case both are working for the same object and by the same means; whether their *motives* are the same or not is *their* affair, not ours.

We beg the *Tribune* to understand that we want no man retained in office who is either "corrupt" or "incompetent." We have never said or done anything to secure either their appointment or their retention in office; and we will heartily second any decent effort for their removal. But we will not join in a dishonest attempt, made by men under indictment for frauds on the revenue, and really responsible for the gigantic system of fraud by which the Treasury is robbed, to screen themselves by waging war on the officials who have brought them to justice—a war based on the perjury of themselves and their tools and vigorously seconded and pressed by the *Tribune* under the shallow pretext of hostility to the very men whom it is to benefit and protect. The *Tribune* may not know what it is really doing; whether its "eccentricities" are generally held accountable for its "mistakes." But in this case it is really doing the work of the Whisky Ring—it is backing up the efforts of a remorseless gang of perjured scoundrels to secure impunity for themselves, and to disable and punish the officials who are dragging them to justice. How long it will continue to do their work and protect them in their villainy, remains to be seen.

The Election Frauds.

The Union League Club has published a judicious and temperate address to the people on the subject of the frauds, by which the recent election in this City and State was vitiated and the integrity of all popular elections brought into imminent and serious peril. The Club has been prosecuting an inquiry, through a Committee appointed for the purpose, into the facts of the case. They have thus far succeeded in adding but little to what had been previously made known through the action of the officers of the law; but in the address, to which we refer, they present in a very clear and impressive form an excellent summary of these facts, with an impressive exhortation to the people on the necessity of doing *something* to prevent their recurrence. While constrained to concede the extreme difficulty of doing anything effectual in the matter, the Club proposes to accomplish the following objects:

1. To satisfy Congress that the reported majorities in this State are so tainted with fraudulent conspiracy as to *compel the rejection of the Electoral vote of the State.*

2. To secure a similar result in the case of districts in which frauds can be proved,—the rejection of the whole vote in those districts in counting the votes for Governor.

3. To secure further legislation from the State Legislature or from Congress to secure the purity of the franchise.

4. To induce Congress to review the whole subject of naturalization and to declare the invalidity of the fraudulent certificates issued in the recent canvass.

5. To awaken the people on the subject and to induce good citizens of all parties to combine in the adoption of measures of protection against political fraud and corruption.

These are all desirable objects, and we trust the Club will push them with all possible vigor and success. We have not much faith in their procuring any change of results in the elections, or in persuading Congress to reject the electoral vote of this State on the ground of fraud. But the Club can do a great deal of good by collecting evidence on the subject, and by bringing it to bear upon the trial of the cases already in Court, as well as by making it the basis of bringing other parties, found to be guilty, to justice. If they can arouse a general interest in the public mind on the subject, and awaken the people to a sense of the absolute necessity of making effectual provision against such frauds hereafter, they will have accomplished a useful work.

The Prospect Brightening.

The South is no longer despondent. Reminded by the national verdict that it is idle to kick against the ascertained results of the war, its people now look round calmly and prudently. They have learned that the law will be upheld, and that any changes they desire must be sought through legal and peaceful agencies. The lesson operates wholesomely. It has dissipated hopes which, while they lasted, called into play a mischievous and impracticable spirit. It has compelled them to look at things as they are, and to revise their opinions and plans with a more strict regard to the realities about them.

Among other conclusions arrived at in some of the Southern States is one favorable to the new position of the negro. He has come out of the election considerably improved in the estimation of a class not prone to judge too leniently. The ballot has not spoiled him. He has acquired no false notions about freedom—or rather none that lessens his industrial usefulness. He was "never more docile or better natured," we are informed from Augusta. He is "working well and contentedly." Emancipation has not ruined him, nor has enfranchisement demoralized him. "The negroes and white people voted side by side without the least apparent ill feeling or antagonism," is the testimony of a reluctant witness; and he adds: "Neither feels, now, the least animosity to the other." The fundamental change in Southern society proves tolerable even to many who, until the other day, denounced it as the root of endless evil. A brief experience has shown that the new order of things is not inimical to steady and profitable labor, nor to the friendly relations of black and white, even in the political arena. The black demands nothing unreasonable, and the white is beginning to find that he can afford both civility and justice.

The South, moreover, discovers itself much nearer prosperity than it has hitherto confessed. It has not been beggared by the process of reconstruction. Neither the Government nor the Freedmen's Bureau nor the acquisition of political power by the negroes has doomed it to perpetual poverty. On the contrary, it is realizing the benefits of the Bureau as a means of organizing free colored labor, and bridging the chasm between rebellion and restoration. These more pleasant experiences here and there take a shape which may surprise the North as much as it must gratify the South. "From the impoverished state of the South at the close of the war, she is rapidly rebounding into prosperity"—is the saying of the Atlanta *Constitution*, a doughty Democrat, and therefore not likely to color the picture too brightly. Not content with the assertion, the *Constitution* proceeds to establish it, thus:

> "The present cotton crop of the South is estimated in value at $250,000,000. We presume the most accurate staticians would not place it at a less figure than this. In the production of this crop the planters were not forced to anticipate as in the former ones, since the close of the war, by drawing largely on its value in advance. Hence it is estimated by the best of financiers, that of this amount $100,000,000 will be held for investment, or else remain unemployed. What disposition will be made of it? No portion of it by its present holders will be invested in lands. Of these they already have more than they have use for, besides millions of acres for sale. Labor is becoming more and more reliable, and, therefore, if anything, tending to a cheaper rate. There are but two channels in which it can find profitable investment—manufactures and internal improvements. These are highly necessary to our future greatness. With these, Georgia and the South will be truly independent of the outside world. The lowest estimate of Georgia's portion of the cotton crop is $30,000,000. Prorated equally among the one hundred and thirty-two counties in the State, it would give to each the sum of $242,000."

Here we have confessed the greater reliability of labor, the acquisition of a remunerative cotton crop, and the probability of a large cash surplus available for Southern development. Assuming the accuracy of these statements, they must be held to prove largely increased prosperity on the part of the planters, and the ability of the cotton-growing States to recover lost ground. The prospect is still further improved by the thrift which stern necessity has introduced into a section previously prodigal, and by the attention now paid to crops for which it has hitherto been dependent on other States.

We are not supposing that the troubles of the South are ended, and that henceforward its march toward comfort and wealth will be uninterrupted. But, whatever delays or difficulties may arise, it is satisfactory to know that there is nothing in the new condition of affairs that can interfere permanently with productive industry, or with the ability of the worthier portion of the Southern people to regain business prosperity.

Suffrage and the States.

The Fourteenth Amendment, as Gen. RAWLINS in his Galena speech remarked, "places the all-important question of citizenship beyond the caprice of States or the varying decisions of courts, and corrects gross misconceptions regarding the rights of citizens." By this new provision of the Constitution citizenship is nationalized in a more comprehensive sense than previously prevailed; the States being now for the first time forbidden to "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens."

From the operation of this amendment suffrage is exempted. The States may continue to impose other than penal disfranchisement upon citizens, but at the cost of a proportionate reduction in the basis of representation. Arbitrary disfranchisement, resting on race or color, is thus made politically unprofitable to the States enacting it. Aside from the payment of this penalty, the States retain full control over the conditions of voting within their boundaries. If any further change is made affecting it, they, or three-fourths of them, must give their consent, as it can only be done by amending the Constitution.

Shall consent be sought, then, to an amendment nationalizing suffrage on an impartial basis? Shall the States be asked to surrender their exclusive authority over the subject, to abandon conflicting regulations in regard to it, and to become parties to a constitutional measure vesting the whole, absolutely, in Congress? The question is one which the country will soon be called to consider. The fact that it comes up only in this shape indicates a decided gain on the part of more moderate Republicans. The right of Congress, by a mere legislative act, to establish uniformity of suffrage throughout the Union has, until recently, been affirmed by those who demanded its exercise in behalf of colored citizens everywhere. That this pretension is now tacitly surrendered, and that those who urged it join in the proposition to seek the end desired by an amendment to the Constitution, is a circumstance that augurs well for the final settlement of the subject. At least, it proves that a vexatious agitation is to be avoided, and that the propriety of providing for the relinquishment of a cherished States' right, and its transfer to the National Government, is a matter to be discussed on its merits, and to be effected, if at all, in the constitutional way.

Nationality of suffrage would seem to be the logical corollary of nationalized citizenship. If the citizen of one State is, under the Constitution, a citizen of all the States, should not his relation to the franchise be everywhere the same? If he is eligible to vote in South Carolina, ought he not also to be eligible—subject to qualifications as to duration of residence—in New-York? And if in New-York, why not in Missouri? To declare otherwise is practically to curtail citizenship, and to allow States to raise obstacles to the harmonious working of the principle implied in the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment. Yet this discrepancy does now exist. There are many thousands of citizens voting in South Carolina who would be disfranchised by the law of New-York; and thousands in New-York who, living in Missouri, would by a local statute be deprived of the franchise. If for no other purpose than to establish uniformity as to the conditions of voting, much may be said in behalf of Congressional action which shall bring the question under the consideration of the State Legislatures.

But there is a question of right which must come up in the same connection. The nation has thrown the gates of citizenship wide open to the colored race. It has in effect declared that distinctions based on color, in their operation affecting political rights and privileges, are unjust and inexpedient. On this ground it has forced negro suffrage on the South; and in at least ten of the Southern States those who most loudly protested against it in the first instance now announce their acceptance of it and their readiness to work under it. If the Democrats of Georgia and South Carolina are not afraid of enfranchised colored citizens, though they are there politically powerful, can Northern Republicans object to their enfranchisement in States where they form but a fraction of the population? Their citizenship being conceded, is it proper to brand them as unfit to vote solely because of the color of their skin? And if it is both safe and desirable to blot out the distinction originating in slavery and maintained by an irrational prejudice, does not a constitutional amendment afford the best means of accomplishing the object?

A liberal policy dictates the change in the interest of disfranchised whites as well as of disfranchised blacks. In the reconstructed States the number of the former is inconsiderable, and even these are limited to one or two of the States recently restored. But in Missouri and Tennessee the class is very large. By transferring the suffrage question from the States to the General Government, therefore, irritating remnants of the rebellion may be removed, and the foundations of representative power laid as broadly as the most exacting demands of justice could require. The Republican Party is pledged to this policy, so far as it applies to disabilities imposed on whites on account of the rebellion, and the propriety of carrying it out without unnecessary delay is a question that cannot escape the attention of Congress. This particular form of disability, however, can be reached only by the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which may thus commend itself to the friendly attention of the Legislatures, both North and South.

The Whisky Trials.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, in announcing the fact that President JOHNSON has decided *not* to suspend District-Attorney COURTNEY on the case as thus far presented, says:

> "This morning Mr. FULLERTON saw the President, and *urged him to prompt action.* After the Cabinet meeting, Mr. JOHNSON held another interview with Secretary MCCULLOCH and Mr. EVARTS, and then Mr. FULLERTON was again summoned into His Excellency's presence. The President said that, in deference to the opinions of Messrs. MCCULLOCH and EVARTS, he had concluded to *postpone a decision.* This means that *he will not suspend Mr. Courtney from office* for the present. The President further told Mr. FULLERTON that the charges against Mr. COURTNEY were not sufficient to warrant suspension. *Mr. Fullerton replied that he could bring additional proof, and asked that he be allowed to do so. The President granted the request; so Mr. Fullerton, accompanied by Dr. Blaisdell, Jacob Depuy, and Barnard Hess, departed for New-York to-night, to secure the further evidence that they have promised.* Until Mr. FULLERTON returns nothing additional will be done here."

It seems from this that Mr. FULLERTON is waging this crusade against the District-Attorney entirely on his own account, and not under direction of the Government, as has been pretended. He is not employed by the Attorney-General, nor by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor by the President. He is an applicant to them—an earnest solicitor—for COURTNEY's suspension from office. And when they all concur in referring it, because his proof does not sustain his charges, he pleads for permission to go and hunt up more. The President "grants his request"—so he takes his body-guard of tried and trusty swearers, who have furnished his proofs so far, back to New-York to engage in the manufacture of more. Armed with fresh affidavits, and again attended by his honorable escort,—the President of the Distillers' Association, the members and agents of the Whisky Ring and their hired tools,—he will post back to Washington, and again beg the President to "suspend the District-Attorney."

Now what interest has Mr. FULLERTON in this matter? Who pays his expenses, including the hotel bills of his gang of affidavit-making retainers? Who remunerates him for the lucrative law practice he deserts in this cause? *Whose interest is he serving?* Some ten or fifteen whisky men are under indictment here for defrauding the revenue. If found guilty they will probably go to the Penitentiary. They have succeeded thus far in having their trials postponed: they can do it no longer, unless through the success of the efforts which Mr. FULLERTON is making on *somebody's* behalf. If he can get the District-Attorney suspended, the work will be done: they will not be tried for some time yet, and the case will die out of the public mind as well as out of the Courts. Mr. FULLERTON clearly is not acting in this matter simply for his own satisfaction, without fee or hope of reward. He is not acting for the President. He is not acting for any of the Departments. The only human being to be benefited by his action are the members and agents of the Whisky Ring. They furnish him with his witnesses; their tools manufacture his affidavits; is it unreasonable to suppose that they also pay his bills? As he is in their interest, is it not probable that he are acting in his behalf?

It is stated by the *Tribune* that the President has "granted his request," and that he is coming to New-York to perfect his proofs. It does not appear that he has any authority from the President, to summon witnesses or make investigation, but simply his permission to go on with his collection of evidence against the District-Attorney and Collector BAILEY, and in point of fact this is all he has—which is precisely what every citizen has—neither more nor less.

But we should like to know *whether these whisky trials are to be still further postponed to suit the convenience of Mr. Fullerton and his clients?* The *Tribune* has been denouncing Mr. COURTNEY for not trying them sooner and has made the delay in the matter the pretext for demanding his dismissal. We trust the *Tribune* will now join us in protesting against putting them off any longer. The last attempt to bring them in was arrested by the Attorney-General, who directed them to be postponed *until further instructions.* We trust those "instructions" have already been received, or that Mr. EVARTS will see to it that they are speedily forwarded. Any further postponement, to await Mr. FULLERTON's further explorations in the affidavit manufactories of this City, will put the Government under suspicions not at all creditable to its members.

The *Tribune* on Saturday says:

> "The New-York TIMES commends Mr. COURTNEY for what it calls his efforts to bring on the trial 'of the Kentucky Bourbon people,' and charges the delay upon Mr. Attorney-General EVARTS. But Mr. EVARTS only wrote his letter directing the postponement *a few days ago*, and *the Company has been under indictment for a year.* Now will the TIMES tell us why Mr. COURTNEY *did not try the case before he received this letter?* and why, if he cannot reach the "Kentucky Bourbon" matter, he does not take one of the other indictments out of the mossy pigeon-holes of his desk and try it?"

The *Tribune*, while asking these questions, had before it Mr. J. F. BAILEY's letter, giving a clear, direct and perfectly conclusive answer to them. We copy it in another column. Mr. BAILEY states and shows that the District-Attorney has over and over again called these cases for trial, and that they have been postponed in every case *on application of the defendants*, and for reasons assigned deemed satisfactory by the Court, until finally the Attorney-General orders them postponed "until further instructions," on the application of Mr. FULLERTON, who, as the *Tribune* professes to believe, is moving Heaven and earth to bring these men to justice! Instead of printing Mr. BAILEY's letter, the *Tribune* vents upon it some venomous but ineffective sneers, and wants to know,—in the face of all these facts,—why Mr. BAILEY and Mr. COURTNEY do not collect the revenue!

We ask the *Tribune* to join us in insisting that these trials shall be postponed no longer. Let Mr. FULLERTON go on with his business of gathering affidavits to his heart's content,—but let these wholesale robbers of the revenue be tried forthwith.

The Alabama Settlement.

Though some doubt still hangs over the particular form agreed upon for the settlement of the Alabama claims, none exists regarding the great fact of the agreement itself. The vexed question is now certainly in train of settlement. In whose favor? We think there can be no reasonable question that the claims will be paid in full, without offset or drawback.

Should this belief be well-founded, no small part of the credit of the final result will be due to the judicious course of Mr. SEWARD in abandoning the so-called "international question," to wit, the responsibility of the British Government for the "premature recognition" of the Southern Confederacy. It has hardly been questioned that, in presenting and spiritedly urging upon Great Britain this alleged responsibility, the Administration was supported by a majority of the people. The deep indignation of May, June and July, 1861, has remained hitherto so vivid in the national mind, that it was doubtless deemed advisable to present the international grievance in connection with the very first negotiations with Great Britain—that is to say, in connection with the demands for reparation of damages caused by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers.

With what force this grievance has been urged, the diplomatic correspondence shows. We have the satisfaction (and it is no small one) of knowing that the official conduct of the British Foreign Office toward us during the war, has been unsparingly dissected, and held up to the judgment of history in formal and enduring State papers. And, besides, the conduct of a considerable part of the British people, including Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's new-found friends, has been in like manner set forth for their own perpending, and for that of those who shall come after them and us.

It is not braggadocio to add that, had the international point regarding England's diplomatic conduct in May, 1861, been necessary to the maintenance of the *Alabama* claims, it would certainly have been pushed at all hazards. But, as a matter of fact, while it has a certain relation to these claims, this relation is not one of cause and effect. The the truth is that there were two causes of controversy involved in the Secretary's original presentation of the *Alabama* negotiations—the one, the claims of the ship-owners and underwriters of the destroyed vessels, or, the "*Alabama* claims," pure and simple; the other, a more disputable national grievance, namely, insult or injury to our Government.

Had Great Britain been of the mind to acknowledge error—a hazardous policy for any Government, under the circumstances—the whole business might have been settled under the guise of the *Alabama* claims, for Mr. SEWARD had very skillfully woven all these matters together in one plea. But neither Earl RUSSELL nor Lord STANLEY was disposed to do anything of the sort. On the contrary, they both declared that a regard for national honor prevented them from making that acknowledgment of error in official conduct which Mr. SEWARD demanded; nor would they, for the same reason, consent that this conduct should be reviewed either for praise or censure by any other Power.

Consequently, they set themselves to framing *technical* objections to Mr. SEWARD's plea; and, of course it became no difficult matter, in that case, for them to show that two distinct, though correlative, grounds of complaint were contained in it, and that the two were in no manner inter-dependent. And, now that it is understood that Mr. SEWARD has yielded to these objections, and has withdrawn his original demand that the whole matter of the English recognition of the Confederacy as a naval (as well as military) Power should go into the evidence—we may frankly own that this last was neither necessary nor exactly pertinent to our claims. The *Alabama* case in itself was one sounding in damages; but the other matter was not capable of being pecuniarily estimated at all—and hence a totally different claim.

We may go further. England's "premature recognition" of the Confederacy, if a ground of complaint at all, was ground of *war*. Either an apology or the suspension of diplomatic relations was necessary. Perhaps Mr. SEWARD supposed that the former might not be deemed unworthy of a great nation plainly put in the wrong—but, at all events, the great nation refused to acknowledge that it was in the wrong. The other alternative was *war*. Some hot-heads among our people may have been ready for that, in times past, but nobody in his right mind desires it now, unless the necessity be made clear.

Now, in this *Alabama* case, the necessity is not all clear. On the contrary, our claims stand every whit as well without the introduction of the other point as with it. Our own belief is that they stand very much better; because now they are relieved from a cumbrous and complicating side issue, which never could have done more than obstruct our clear and strong case. For, suppose this point had gone before any European Power. In the first place, its own diplomatic course might have been reflected upon by giving a decision in our favor. And, again, the point would have been impossible to state, so as to be connected with an offence measured in damages. Finally, England would hardly have bound herself by a decision which if it made her thereby liable for the *Alabama* damages, would obviously have also made her responsible for the whole cost of the war, from Sumter, in April, 1861, to Richmond, in April, 1865.

A hostile expedition was fitted out and sent from an English base against the commerce of a friendly Power—that is the sum of our case. Had we been contending with France instead of the Confederacy, the case would have been equally strong. If international law be international justice, we shall have a decision in our favor.

Georgia and its Colored Legislators.

Our Georgia correspondent deprecates interference with the action of the State Legislature in declaring colored Senators and Representatives ineligible to seats, on the ground that—

> "If the State Legislature transcended its legitimate powers or violated the Constitution which Congress approved precedent to Georgia's admission, the judicial tribunals of the State are competent authority to settle the matter by so declaring, and, if such decision be rendered, the people will submit, and govern themselves accordingly."

We remember, however, that when the motion to expel colored members was under consideration in the local House, the advocates of the measure anticipated any decision of the courts by declaring that if favorable to the expelled members it would be disregarded. It was insisted that by the Constitution, each branch of the Legislature is made the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and that each would assert its right, whether the judicial decision be in its favor or against it.

For many reasons, the reopening of reconstruction in Georgia is extremely undesirable. In regard to the States which have been fully restored, we do not consider such a proceeding possible. But the Senators sent by Georgia to Washington have not yet been admitted, and of its Representatives only one, we believe, has been allowed to take his seat. On this point, therefore, Congress has the advantage, and we think it quite probable that both Houses, carrying out the principle foreshadowed at Atlanta, may refuse to admit those whom the State has sent until it be brought into harmony with the obvious meaning of the law by recognizing the right of the expelled members, and applying the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment, which the Legislature has thus far defied.

If the Democrats of Georgia are wise, they will avert any difficulty of this kind by undoing the wrong they have perpetrated, and bringing the action of the Legislature into harmony with federal law. Their State Committee have already affirmed their acceptance of the situation, so far as it relates to negro enfranchisement. If their friends in the Legislature will act on the same sensible policy by giving effect to the plain intent of the new Constitution and retracing their steps respecting the exclusion of colored persons from office, they will contribute greatly to the confidence they seek, and take from the extremists the most plausible pretext for meddling afresh with reconstruction. For the time, the matter is in their own hands.

MINOR TOPICS.

The report that Gen. GRANT orders all office-begging letters to be destroyed without being read by him is confirmed. He confesses the deed, and gives a characteristically good reason for it. There *may* be some good men among the writers, and he don't want *their* cases prejudiced. All *good* men, therefore, will write no more letters, and the bad men, of course, wont. It looks a little as if the great army of office-seekers, more numerous and more daring, we venture to say, than our army ever was during the war, would have to turn their attention to some other means of getting a living. The business of *boring* for office is under a cloud. The labor market, we hope, will profit by this state of things.

Beggary in a variety of forms is greatly on the increase in our streets. Why do not the Police interfere? It is forbidden by law, yet is getting to be an intolerable nuisance. At the present rate of increase, as Winter approaches, our streets will be absolutely overrun with beggars.

It is quite a curious circumstance that the Spaniards should have received far more encouragement from the English Press than from the American Press in the establishment of a republican form of government. A large number of Liberal journals of London favor a Republic, and advocate it with great force and persistency. We observe in our latest exchanges that the London *Advertiser* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* agree in the opinion that many of the conditions which are suitable to the establishment and maintenance of a Republic concur in the case of Spain. After summing these up, the *Advertiser* says:

> "In a word, if the Spaniard were his own master, and his own soldier; if a democracy were established, defended by an army of volunteers, and the affairs of the nation administered by proper functionaries, approved by the real representatives of the people, with a President—such as Gen. PRIM—manifestly the 'man' for the 'hour'—responsible to Parliament at their head, there is no reason to suppose that Spain would not present the spectacle of a prosperous, united, and peaceful nation, but, on the contrary, every reason to believe she would."

All the Republicans and Liberals of France also are enthusiastic advocates of the idea of a Spanish Republic. GIRARDIN, VICTOR HUGO, and scores of others who are friendly with the revolutionary leaders of Spain, have appealed to them, in the strongest manner, to commence the formation of a republican government. In fact, the Liberals of every country of Europe take the same ground, and urge the Spaniards to seize the opportunity of throwing off the monarchical yoke, and establishing free republican institutions. How different has it been in this country! Hardly any of our prominent journals have spoken in favor of a Spanish Republic. They have talked about the Spaniards being "unfit for republican government," and all that sort of thing, and have spoken only of the bold Liberal leaders who overthrew the detestable despotism of ISABELLA II. The leaders have received no such generous encouragement, no such warm congratulations as they ought to have had from the great Republic of the New World. Mr. SEWARD has spoken the friendliest words that have been uttered; and even he has not displayed his wonted fire on this occasion. Why is it that the American Republic gives so little encouragement to the republican movement in Spain?

Sundry old political hacks are disturbed by rumors that GRANT will give a preference, in public offices, to men who have served honorably in the army. We think it more than likely that there may be some truth in these terrible rumors. But what can the old political hacks do about the matter?

The enemies of Mr. GLADSTONE are taking him to task for saying that the English Liberals would "endeavor to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas and wishes." We should think that the utter failure in the attempt to govern Ireland according to English Tory ideas would prevent the Tories from being boastful on this point.

At the latest dates from London, "an inquiry was proceeding, at the instance of the authorities, into the conduct of certain of the Police, whose duties principally bring them in contact with the houses of ill-fame in and around the Haymarket." The result of the investigation, as far as it has gone, has been the removal to other localities of a number of inspectors and constables. "A great number of Police sergeants are included in the investigation." Judging by the complaints made in New-York about the conduct of the Police, who are assigned to duty in certain quarters of the City, it might not be amiss for the authorities here also to make some investigations.

We notice that the Spanish Republicans, in their pamphlets and appeals, refer enthusiastically to the American Republic, and hold up our form of government before the Spanish people as an example worthy of their admiration and imitation. Free America is being spoken of more kindly, at this time, in Spain than it has ever before been spoken of in Europe. We ought to show our appreciation of this by a generous encouragement to the Spanish Republicans.

A bill is to be introduced in the Italian Parliament prohibiting the exportation of boys, as singers and organ-grinders. We are glad this sort of commerce is to be discouraged. Within the last year or two it has increased with frightful rapidity. The streets, not alone of New-York and other American cities, but of London, Paris, and of other European towns, fairly swarm with these small, unmelodious nuisances. They are exported by hundreds, and scattered all over the world, by speculating companies, who have systematized the business and are said to make it a source of enormous profits. The wretched boys are harshly treated, half-starved, exposed to the rigors of our hard Winters, and can, of course, only grow up to be thieves and vagabonds. We hope the business will be thoroughly broken up.

A London paper states that Sir RICHARD MAYNE has directed the Police to seize all the *hoops* trundled by children in the streets and on the sidewalks of the city, and that the Police Stations are now filled with these interesting trophies. Hoops are innocent toys, and the order seems needlessly harsh. But the protection of the Police is really needed here from the games which boys are allowed to play with impunity in the streets and public parks. It is quite impossible to pass through some of them without danger of being struck by a hard ball or, what is still worse, by solid small blocks of wood, which are hit with sticks and driven through the air. Many of the sports in which the boys of the City are allowed to indulge are absolutely dangerous, yet no one attempts to interrupt them. The City Hall Park is actually taken possession of every pleasant day by the boot-blacks and other youthful "roughs" who abound in that part of the town, so that passage across it is really dangerous, to say nothing of the foul and profane language in which these young rowdies habitually and lavishly indulge. The Police ought to impose some restraint on these performances. Our streets are sufficiently perilous and disgusting without the addition of this nuisance.

The Albany *Journal* has been led to inquire, by the appearance of a new female preacher of theological heresy, why is it that woman, who should be from her delicate and sensitive nature the most undemonstrative of mortals, never leaves her natural and ordinary sphere of duties, without becoming the most aggressive and uncompromising of destructives? The *Journal* says:

> "From the days of the Fox sisters and CORA V. L. HATCH, down to those of Rev. Mrs. FULLER, we cannot think of a woman who has taken any prominent position, without poising her lance against existing institutions, and running a tilt with predominant opinions. If all our wives, mothers and sisters were to become possessed with a like mania for figuring before crowds, what would happen to society, the Church, and the varied institutions which have upon them the hoar and rime of centuries?"

The question is an interesting one, and the *Journal* does not attempt to answer it. We submit it to all the women of the country.

Gen. PRIM has declared that any agent of a Bible Society shall be allowed to walk about the Madrid streets with a copy of the Spanish Testament under each arm. Those who know how Bible-readers and Bible-agents have heretofore been dealt with in Spain under the rule of the Bourbons, will be able to comprehend, from this circumstance, what a great change the revolutionary leaders have brought about. It will be impossible to maintain such a despotism as that of ISABELLA in Spain after the New Testament has been freely spread through the country.

THADDEUS STEVENS' executors find, it is said, that his entire property, after paying his debts, will net from $65,000 to $75,000. This is quite a modest little sum, considering the length and elaboration of the "last will and testament." Everybody will remember the large number of hypothetical bequests, "in case the remainder should amount to" such and such figures—with all these the executors will have, apparently, very easy work. There were, we should estimate, about ten thousand editorial articles written and read in the United States on "Mr. STEVENS' Will," and a good many in England—one notably elaborate one in the London *News*. The game, it seems, was hardly worth the candle.

THE WHISKY BATTLE.

The Fullerton-Courtney Investigation—A Similar Case in Another Quarter—History of Gilmer and his Operations.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

The public has had a surfeit of facts and comments on Revenue matters from here during the past week; but as Gen. GRANT is absent, and he won't read applications for office, nor say a word about his Cabinet, speculation on those subjects is useless, and spicy facts about Revenue matters are better reading. You have had full details of the Fullerton-Courtney investigation, and the public cannot fail to fully understand its true character, after the clear exposition in the TIMES of yesterday. It has caused more excitement and feeling here, than anything of the kind that has occurred for many months. There remain many facts yet untold, some of which are too disgusting and deplorable to be credited. The attacking party threaten that the end is not yet. So we wait for further developments. But as you will get enough of this fight in another way, let me supplement it by a transaction, similar in many respects, in another quarter.

The public has been regaled the past week, with a voluminous correspondence between one JOHN H. GILMER and several of the Treasury officials, which was composed of about nine parts GILMER to one part of anybody else. This was also the proportion of bombast and falsehood to that of sense and fact. It was printed, also, in a paper which makes a great boast of its enterprise, and yet is oftener humbugged by charlatans and "dead beats" than any other journal in the country. A few facts are sufficient to prick this bubble of conceit, and expose the utter worthlessness of his pretensions. He first came to notice here in August last, as the attorney or agent of one HENRY SMITH, of Richmond, who was seeking the appointment of gauger under the new law. This man SMITH was dismissed from the post of Inspector for dishonesty, as long ago as April, 1867. He was in the worst possible repute among the Internal Revenue and judicial officers of Virginia. Yet, by a promise to pay $500 to a certain party here, this party secured an indorsement from the President to the effect that, while he knew nothing about SMITH, yet persons in whom he (the President) had confidence recommended him, and he hoped he might be appointed, &c. This got him the commission, but before it was issued Collector MULFORD, of Richmond, heard of it, the fact of his dismissal in disgrace as Inspector was shown, and the appointment was stopped. Here GILMER came to the surface. He appeared in behalf of SMITH to get the appointment through, but failed. His fee was to be $500, and those who know all the circumstances believe he received it. The maximum pay of a gauger is $3,000 per annum. SMITH had agreed to pay $1,600 for the appointment. Comment on him is unnecessary.

The next thing heard of GILMER was the following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which GILMER omits from his published correspondence, which is also incomplete in many other respects:

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I was pained to read in the New-York *Herald* certain statements indicating that *you* were involved in the Harland investigation in New-York.

I had heard of Mr. HARLAND, but I will not allow myself to give credit to charges as to *you*.

If I can be of service to you, professionally or otherwise, let me know.

It would be a salutary act to keep up a heavy and continuous fight in this State. If I had Mr. RITCHIE here and had free scope, I would soon flank the New-York movement *as to you*.

A bold and *successful* blow here will, in my opinion, be of great service to you and the Department. Let me hear from you fully, and send detective at once, or allow me to name one here, who will be true in the discharge of his duties—and as a friend of yours—because under my absolute control. Really matters are suffering here, and, as now situated, I am *helpless*. Very truly yours, &c.

JOHN H. GILMER.

This letter was simply a bid for employment. It received no attention, and that fact exposes the *animus* of his subsequent charges against the Commissioner. The next appearance of GILMER was with BINCKLEY. Now he had found somebody to listen to him. BINCKLEY took him to the President, and the result was another of those roving and irregular commissions to proceed and investigate Revenue affairs regardless of the authority or directions of the Department. GILMER began by invading Collector MULFORD's office and demanding an inspection of his papers. MULFORD was informed from here that he had no more authority for such an act than any other private citizen, and GILMER was forced to withdraw. After rooting about for two or three weeks, he informed the Department that he had discovered "great frauds," and simultaneously he demanded of the Department a retaining fee of $3,500, and kept up a continuous begging for money thereafter. He also requested the appointment of the aforesaid HENRY SMITH as detective, which was refused. Detectives were sent from this City to help him ferret out the frauds, but all the fraud they could discover was in GILMER himself. He caused one distillery to be seized for violation of the law, and commenced proceedings for its forfeiture, but the Collector, the District-Attorney and the new Supervisor, after investigation, all decided that there had been no violation of the law. GILMER kept up his continuous begging for money, and finally demanded $500 to reimburse himself for pretended expenses. The Department paid this and asked for the vouchers. These he refused to give unless he was paid $1,000 more for his services. This concluded his operations. He never discovered a case of fraud that would bear the scrutiny of an examination. His reference to Gen. SCHOFIELD in the opening of his correspondence, is insufferable impudence. That officer repudiates him entirely. He is regarded at Richmond as a great nuisance, and he cannot get access to any of the Richmond papers except at regular advertising rates. It is altogether in keeping with his other operations that he should now turn up as counsel for MCHENRY, BINCKLEY's swift witness in the ROLLINS investigation, now under arrest for perjury. I beg pardon for devoting so much space to so worthless an object.

CYMON.

Why the Whisky Cases Are Not Tried—Letter from Collector Bailey.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1868.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In yesterday's *Evening Post* I observe the following in an article on "The Whisky Frauds:"

> "Now, we do not mean to cast blame on men like Collector BAILEY and District-Attorney COURTNEY; but we would like to know from them, and the public would like to know from them, why and how it is that men who have been long under indictment, whose property has long ago been seized and sold, and about whose guilt there would therefore seem to be little doubt, are yet not brought to trial? Why is justice so tardy in these cases? *Who makes the delays? Who stands between the persons indicted and the courts?*"

It gives me pleasure to furnish you such information as is within my knowledge in respect of the matters referred to.

In respect of the indictments against the Kentucky Bourbon Company, bills were found against ten persons—officers of the Company and others—in the early part of last Winter. There was no criminal term of the Court until the June following. The trial of the indictments was originally set down for the first day of the term, but on being called, the Government being ready, was postponed till the second week of the term. At that time Messrs. BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, special counsel in the case, were with the District-Attorney in Court in readiness to proceed, the witnesses having also been got together by me. When the case was called, the defendants procured from the Court a postponement of one week; when again called, the prosecution being ready as before, it was again postponed at the instance of the defendants for one week. When called still again, it was further postponed, on the motion of the defendants, the Government being again ready as before; and when again called it was so near the close of the term that Judge BLATCHFORD was unable to try it, being obliged to try cases in which the defendants had been for a long time lying in jail.

It was then set down for the first day of the November term. On the opening of the Court the witnesses had again been gathered by me and were in attendance in Court, and the District-Attorney and special counsel were again ready to proceed. But a letter had been received from Attorney-General EVARTS directing the postponement indefinitely of the trials.

So much for the reason why the Kentucky Bourbon Company indictments have not been tried, in so far as I have any connection or responsibility therewith.

The following are the facts in relation to the failure to bring the indictments against the members of the firm of WATSON, CRARY & TYER to trial. These indictments were found in the month of April or May last.

When the case was first called, the witnesses were brought together by me from Maine and New-Hampshire, but the District-Attorney was very ill, and it was postponed to a later day of the term. On the day for which it had been finally set down for trial, the witnesses had been again called from a distance, and the Government was ready to proceed, but it was found that a material witness had been spirited away by the defendants. This fact was brought to the notice of the Judge, and he directed a juror to be withdrawn, and the case went over to the first day of the term this month. On this day I had again called the witnesses together from the States before named and from Massachusetts. I had, also, about a fortnight before the day of trial, by detective agencies, secured the missing witness and placed him, where he now is, in Ludlow-street Jail, for safe-keeping, he having confessed that he had been induced by the offer of WATSON and CRARY to cancel debts due from him to them to the amount of about $11,000 to keep out of the way on the occasion of the former trial.

When the case was called this term the defendants interposed the excuse of the sickness of Mr. CRARY, one of their number, and it was postponed, the witnesses all remaining, as they do to this time, in the City. After postponement, a motion was made by defendants' counsel that they be discharged from trial under the indictment, on the ground that the proceedings in their case at the former term, as described above, amounted to a verdict of acquittal. This motion was yesterday granted by the Judge, and the defendants were discharged. Proceedings are still pending against them, however, for obstructing the course of justice in procuring the absence of the witness in the manner described.

As to the trials in the case of ASWAH BLAISDELL, I had witnesses in attendance at the June term, and was fully prepared, as I understand the District-Attorney was. Again, at the opening of this term, the witnesses were in attendance and the Government ready to proceed.

The letter of Attorney-General EVARTS, before referred to, directed the suspension of the trial, and so the matter stands. The same facts are true in respect of other cases to which public attention has not been specially called.

District-Attorney COURTNEY is now absent, having been called to Washington to answer complaints made for the most part by the defendants in these cases, or I presume he would give additional information in his possession as to the subject of your inquiries.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. MARETZEK—with his double company of Italian and German artists—commences a short season at this establishment to-night. The opening opera is "Il Trovatore," and Mme. STATES makes her *début* as *Leonora*—a part in which she has won much success in the West. The *ensemble* will be perfect. The orchestra and chorus are admirable.

Theatrical.

Mr. BOUCICAULT's latest work, "After Dark," to be produced at Niblo's Theatre this evening, is to be the solitary theatrical novelty of the current week.

The injunction obtained by JARRETT & PALMER, early last week, against the Bowery Theatre managers, restraining their performance of "After Dark," was removed by Judge SUTHERLAND on Saturday, and the drama will be resumed at that house to-night.

Mrs. LANDER is to give her personation of *Marie Antoinette* on this and to-morrow evenings at the Broadway Theatre, and on the following night she will appear in "Mary Stuart." On Friday next Mrs. LANDER is to have a benefit.

"Ixion" every evening, and "Cinderella" on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, is the announcement from Wood's Museum.

"Humpty Dumpty" enters its thirty-eighth week at the Olympic Theatre, and people show no signs of being tired of it yet.

"Under the Gaslight" is to be repeated every evening this week at the New-York Theatre, and for the usual *matinée* on Saturday.

The little boy CLARENCE, ROBINSON's pupil, is to ride a pony act at the European Circus, on Thirty-fourth-street, this week, and several other changes will be made in the very complete equestrian entertainment that is given at this convenient place.

Signor BLITZ is to begin a series of "magical evenings" at the Athenæum in Brooklyn on next Thursday night.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, we hear, has been secured by Mr. BOOTH, for his new theatre, which it is now thought he will be able to open Dec. 24.

This evening, Mr. LENT will produce at the New-York Circus, in Fourteenth-street, a pantomimic version of the story of "Cinderella," in which the characters will be taken by a troupe of sixty little children. This piece has been in preparation, we believe, from the commencement of the season, and will be brought out with some new and pretty dresses and appointments; the dances have been arranged by the well-known ballet master, Mr. J. W. SMITH. The equestrian and gymnastic performances during the current week, also, will be of the usual varied character, introducing, among other talented artists, Mr. JAMES MELVILLE and his extremely clever family, who, during the past six nights, have been received with all those complimentary demonstrations of applause such as are usual with the enthusiastic audiences that frequent the iron amphitheatre in Fourteenth street. Mr. MELVILLE's bareback riding is of the most exciting character, while the gymnastic performances of the family are singularly neat, artistic and effective.

The Fourth District, New-Jersey.

BOONTON, N. J., Nov. 13, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report going the rounds of the papers of fraud at the Boonton polls is entirely false. The whole story was started by parties who were disappointed in the result of the election—had been betting heavily and have used this dodge to avoid paying their bets. The whole matter is based on the fact that when the Election Board adjourned for dinner on election day, two of the Judges of Election took the box with them, as is the custom all over the county, and was done at many of the polling places in the county at the last election, doing this entirely for the protection of the ballot-box, rather than leave it unprotected in the room where the polling took place. If this is invalid, then, as said a Democratic Judge of Election, "half of the elections in the Democratic townships controlled by the Democracy are equally so." The Board of Canvassers of Morris County met at Morristown on Friday, the 6th inst., examined all returns from the several townships—no objections were raised in regard to Boonton, or any other election district in the county—all were received, certified to by the Board, and forwarded to the Secretary of State. The election at Boonton is admitted, by both Democrats and Republicans of this place, as being one of the fairest ever held in the township. We have not heard of any effort being made to contest the election, and there has been no application made for a writ of *quo warranto* to declare the election void. There is no need of "stuffing" ballot-boxes by the Republicans in Boonton; they have a habit of "stuffing" the box with Republican tickets, we admit, but it is done in a legal way. Republicans grow here naturally; the people are intelligent, well educated in republican principles, read the papers freely, and, of course, are well posted and generally vote right. One reason of the large majority for JOHN HILL in Boonton was his personal popularity, and the determination of his neighbors and men of both parties to vindicate him at the polls against all false charges made against him during the canvass. The following article, from the Newark *Daily Advertiser* of the 10th inst., shows Mr. HILL's position at home and in the district:

> "MR. HILL'S POPULARITY IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—Mr. HILL's official majority is 79; his old town and home gave him 573 majority out of a poll of 1,326 votes. His own county, generally Democratic, gave him 255 majority. Mr. HILL carried his opponent's ward (Paterson) and his County of Passaic by 651 majority. The district last Fall gave 4,330 Democratic majority, making a total gain of 4,409."

He runs from two to three hundred ahead of the electoral ticket in the district.

JUSTICE.

Religious Work Among the Convicts.

Rev. J. BYINGTON SMITH, the Chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing, in his published report for the past year entertains the idea that good ventilation, good reading matter, and good lectures—not more than an hour in length—would be valuable agents in the efforts to reform criminals, with a view to returning to society a class of men and women in better condition than when they were convicted. He complains that there are but 270 Bibles in the prison, or one to every five convicts, and this notwithstanding a large number of the prisoners are glad to attend the regular services. There is a prison choir, which, we are told, includes "some of the best musical talent," and which "is dispensed by few choirs in either City congregation." Prisoners, in receiving instruction from the teacher, get it through the grating in the cell door, one at a time. This kind of culture should be refined after being so well sifted. It is encouraging to know that results are most favorable, and this being the case, would it not be as wise for the American Bible Society to distribute a few Bibles at Sing Sing Prison as to send them to foreign countries, with at least no better prospect of doing good? By all means in our power, the work of reforming our criminal population ought to be encouraged.

GEN. GRANT.

He Returns to the City Last Evening, and Resumes His Apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The President elect, accompanied by Mrs. Gen. GRANT and Gen. DENT, of his staff, returned to the City from West Point last evening, and resumed their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. They left West Point on the 4 P. M. train yesterday, being escorted by Gen. GILMORE to the depot, where Gen. GRANT purchased tickets for the party himself, and, taking seats in one of the ordinary passenger cars, (and very ordinary they are on that train) rode quietly to the City unannoyed by any demonstrations whatever on the route. Probably not half a dozen passengers on the train of six or eight cars were aware of the distinguished company in which they were traveling, and, as the people living on the line of the road were not expecting Gen. GRANT's return before Monday, they were not on the lookout for "that famous cigar." During their stay of twenty-four hours at West Point the party enjoyed the hospitalities of Gen. PITCHER, Superintendent of the Military Academy, at whose house Gen. and Mrs. GRANT enjoyed the society of their son FREDERICK, which was the principal object of their visit there at this time. Yesterday morning Gen. GRANT, in company with Gen. PITCHER, Col. BLACK and Gen. DENT, went out and witnessed the usual Sunday morning inspection of the cadets on the *Campus*, but the remainder of the day, until their departure for New-York, was spent in-doors—none of the party attending service at the chapel. On Saturday evening, while Gen. GRANT and his military companions were over the river at Cold Spring dining with GOVERNEUR KEMBLE, the band connected with the Military Academy serenaded Mrs. GRANT at the residence of the Superintendent—the greater portion of the selections being, by a curious coincidence, from the music of the great composer, ROSSINI, who but a few hours previous had breathed his last in Paris.

Gen. GRANT intends to remain in New-York until Friday next, during which time he will partake of the hospitalities of our citizens in a quiet way, but is still, as ever, averse to any public ovation or formal demonstrations of any kind. Before returning to Washington he may pay a visit to Boston, from many of whose leading citizens he has received urgent invitations. He proposes, between now and the time he is required to assume the arduous duties of the Presidency, to enjoy a little relaxation, and to visit several of the leading Atlantic cities, provided he can be allowed to do so in a quiet way.

ALBANY.

The Proposition to Divide the State—The Senatorship and the Cabinet—Canvass for Assembly Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1868.

The results of the late election bring again to the surface the old proposition to divide the State. There is a large and influential class who quite favor the idea of cutting off New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and so much of Westchester as is south of the Jersey line, calling it Manhattan, and, as they say, letting it go to the devil its own way. I have heard the same proposition every time when the Republicans have lost the State ever since that party had an existence. It has not heretofore amounted to much—not even to the seriousness of being formally presented to the Legislature—but there is no disguising the fact that it is a notion that is quite getting into the heads of people west of Albany, and one which may at no late day come to be formidably presented and pertinaciously pressed.

The State officers are busily engaged in preparing their annual reports for presentation to the next Legislature. I presume Gov. HOFFMAN profited by his recent visit here, to consult his political friends at the State Hall, and by a comparison of views to bring himself into accord with the theories—I may say vagaries—of Comptroller ALLEN, who, though making a very good Comptroller, has not the least doubt that he would make a much better Governor—of course after HOFFMAN.

As the Governor elect has little or nothing in the way of spoils at his disposal, and as the Democratic Party have already absorbed all there was of plunder about the State Hall, of course all speculation as to the hereafter disposition of patronage—of places of honor and places of trust, and places of profit—revolve about and centre upon the Legislature.

The two Houses combined have a Senator to elect. The controlling majority there may be made to cry aloud, and cease not until a place in the Cabinet is conceded them. For the first place we have as yet but three prominent names, viz.: Senator MORGAN, the present incumbent; Judge NOAH DAVIS, of the Court of Appeals, and Congressman elect from that hot-bed of political jealousy, the Monroe and Orleans district, and "last but not least," His Excellency R. E. FENTON, the outgoing Governor. I do not presume to any great sagacity when I say that if the friends of these three press their claims to the bitter end, the caucus of the Republicans will be a most interesting and exciting assemblage.

Nor is the position of the State in the National Cabinet to be seized without questioning, nor conceded without a struggle. It is hardly possible that in any event, there will be one strong candidate, and possibly two, from among those who will be aspirants for the Senatorship. If MORGAN be Senator, the friends of FENTON will want to know why he should not be Secretary of the Treasury, and *vice versa*. If DAVIS should win the Senatorship, the friends of both MORGAN and FENTON will forthwith transfer their headquarters from Albany to Washington, and "fight it out on that line" for the balance of the Winter.

In view of this contest the new Assembly is being very sharply looked after. Fortunately for the people, there is not much speaking talent thereabouts. SELKREG, of Tompkins, LA BAU, of Warren, and YOUNGLOVE, of Saratoga, are about the readiest debaters among the old members who are returned. Among the new I think Judge CAMPBELL, of Otsego, HUSTED, of Westchester, HEGEMAN, of Dutchess, MADDEN, of Orange, (if the seat is given him, as it undoubtedly should be,) and STUART, of Clinton, will all be found ready and apt at off-hand debate or in a protracted discussion. These are all Republicans. On the Democratic side, JACOBS, of Kings, and Ex-Speaker HITCHMAN, of New-York, will be the most able and the most relied on.

The canvass for Speakership and Clerk of the Assembly is becoming active, and, I hardly need say, animated. Among the candidates for the former it is known that SELKREG, LA BAU, CAMPBELL, HUSTED and YOUNGLOVE may be classed. How many more may develop within the coming month I am not prophet enough to predict, but I think it safe to say that I shall hear the names of at least a dozen mentioned, as being a candidate for Speaker has come to be considered as a good stepping-stone to the Chairmanship of a good committee. Last year a member of the majority who only obtained one vote, (and that reasonably supposed to be his own,) in caucus, made that the foundation of a claim for consideration by the Speaker elect when he was making up his committees.

So far as I have heard, the candidates for Clerk are E. F. UNDERHILL, of New-York, CUSHMAN, of Oneida, UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga, and ex-member of Assembly SHAW, of Jefferson. There may be others that I know not of, but if there are not, the Assembly can make a first-class choice out of those I have named, and probably will.

LEO.

Arrest of McDevitt, the Billiard Champion, for Conspiracy and Gambling.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 13.

Yesterday a business man on South Water-street, named BAKER FORSYTH, applied to Justice WINSHIP for warrants to secure the arrest of four persons: JOHN MCDEVITT, "champion billiardist of America;" WILLIAM T. SWIFT, gambler, at No. 72 Randolph-street; PETER PAGE, another blackleg, and MICHAEL MCDONALD, another of the same stripe. He prefers two separate charges against them—conspiracy and keeping gambling hells. The allegations made by the complainant are of a most serious nature, and their exposition, taken in connection with the recent Carme-Rudolphe *fiasco*, tends to create a decided discount, not only in the game of billiards, but in the characters of the men concerned. The allegations are to this effect: That on a recent evening the complainant fell into the company of the defendants; that they got him intoxicated, and led him into the gambling-house of WM. T. SWIFT, on Randolph-street, where, by playing the "brace game" of faro, they swindled him out of over $400. In explanation of the meaning of the "brace game," it is only necessary to refer to the secret springs which, in nine cases out of ten, are to be found in the dealing boxes which govern the issue of the cards from those contrivances, and place the unprofessional player entirely at the mercy of the blackleg dealer and his confederates. Only two of the four for whose arrest warrants were issued were arrested yesterday. Constable HENDERSON served the documents on McDEVITT and SWIFT. The first-named was arrested at FOLEY's billiard hall, on Dearborn-street, while engaged in professional pursuits, and the other at his gambling table, on Randolph-street. In the latter instance an interesting game of faro was broken up, and a number of young and old sports left chagrined at the impertinent interruption. The two worthies were at once conducted before Justice WINSHIP, who admitted them to bail in the sum of $800 each for further hearing at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Interesting developments may be looked for at the examination this afternoon.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The Difficulty Between the Students and the Faculty—The Right of Revolt.

We printed, a few days since, a circular issued by the Faculty of Williams College, giving their version of the difficulty which has impelled the students to withdraw from that institution. The following article headed "Right of Revolt" is from *The Vedette*, a paper published by the students of Williams College:

> "When there is injustice to be removed, and a chance of success in the attempt at removal, revolutions are always justifiable. Students have talked the matter over until they are fully persuaded of the injustice of the late rule imposed upon them by the Faculty. As the matter was discussed in our last issue, we think nothing further on that subject need be said. There is one thing more to be said on our right of revolt. The 'Laws of Williams College, enacted by the Trustees at their meeting in August, 1868,' and under which laws we entered college, read in one place as follows:
>
> 'There shall be a scale of merit carefully kept by each instructor, on which the relative standing of every member of his class shall be marked. This standing shall be made up of the five elements following, viz.: 1. Scholarship, as indicated in recitations and examinations. 2. Orderly behavior in class-room and chapel. 3. Regularity and punctuality. 4. Moral conduct. 5. General deportment. On a scale of ten, which shall be reckoned as perfection, scholarship shall count six, and each of the other elements one.'
>
> In another place these laws read as follows:
>
> 'The Faculty are authorized to make additional rules concerning the deportment and discipline of students, not inconsistent with these laws; and to exercise discretionary authority to punish offences for which no statute is particularly provided.'
>
> This is the authority given the Faculty by the Trustees, who make the laws. And it is apparent to our minds that the late rule, whereby absence 'shall count zero in the record of standing,' is inconsistent with the laws enacted by the Trustees. We have a chance of success. Dr. HOPKINS will return soon, and he is opposed to such rigorous discipline as Prof. BASCOM admitted. Then why not wait till the Doctor returns, it might be asked? The Doctor has only two votes in the meetings of the Faculty, and he alone would, most probably, be unable to change the course of things. Well, then, why not petition the Trustees? Petition as strongly as we might, the Trustees, in that case, would not meet until next Commencement, and then, very likely, forget all about our petition. No! we want no delay. We regard the rule unjust and the imposition of it unjustifiable, and we feel proud to think that a body of young men have been found in this generation who have proceeded carefully, conscientiously and unanimously, against injustice and tyranny. But we claim that we are not 'insurrectionists' and 'rebels,' as we have been called by members of the Faculty. When a student wants to leave college he leaves without ceremony. The matter of getting dismissed by the President and presenting to him a certificate that his accounts with the Treasurer and Librarian are all right is a mere formality; that is no more lived up to when one leaves college than is the formality of executing a 'joint bond in the sum of two hundred dollars' when one enters. When a student sees fit to leave college he stays around here awhile, seeing that his affairs are properly arranged, his library account settled, and his term-bill paid, and he is off without ceremony. We propose to remain here until our affairs are arranged by the Trustees. If they decide for us there is no need of our paying our term-bills and going; if against us, those of us who are not otherwise bid by our parents (and we are not few in number,) propose to settle our accounts and leave."

SUDDEN BLINDNESS.—A most extraordinary case of sudden blindness is reported to us as happening on Thursday night last. The wife of Mr. JONES, of the firm of SCOTT, JONES & Co., hardware dealers, Third-street, retired to bed in her usual health. During the night she waked Mr. JONES, stating that she had dreamed she was blind. Finding all right she soon went to sleep again, but the dream was repeated. Mr. JONES immediately arose, lighted the gas, and made the alarming discovery that his wife was totally blind. The unremitted efforts to restore her sight have thus far proved unavailing. We learn that Mrs. JONES had two cousins afflicted in a similar manner.—*Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, Nov. 9.*

Fit to Adorn the White House.

Mrs. Gen. Grant's Opinion.

"It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the excellence of the Grover & Baker family sewing machine. I have had one in my family for some two years, and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction. The machine I have is one of the most elegant I have ever seen."—*Letter from Mrs. Gen. Grant.—Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

HAGAR—TREMBLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. A. McVickar, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Charles L. Tiffany, Esq., THOMAS S. HAGAR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to AMY TREMBLY, of New-York City.

MARTIN—PEFFERS.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Mr. Bells and Rev. A. Peffers, ALEXANDER MARTIN to Miss LYDIA A. PEFFERS, both of this City.

THOMAS—MEEKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, FREDERICK S. THOMAS, of Newark, N. J., to CAROLINE B. MEEKER, of this City.

WILLIS—HARCOURT.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, S. J. WILLIS to ROSA E., daughter of the late D. D. Harcourt, all of this City.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—Suddenly, at Southport, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 13, MOSES BULKLEY, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Monday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M. Cars leave the New-York and New-Haven Depot at 11¼ A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot to convey friends to the house.

ESTERBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 15, HARRISON E., infant son of Harti E. and Bettie Esterbrook, aged 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Herkimer-st., near Brooklyn-av., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOWKINS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 14, MARIA, wife of Wm. Howkins.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Park-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday afternoon, Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, Nov. 13, DUNCAN KENNEDY, formerly of New-Orleans, in the 92d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his son, Felix V. B. Kennedy, and of his son-in-law, Daniel Major, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 9 A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, at his residence, Jersey City, ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Wayne-st. Dutch Church on Wednesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

O'FARRELL.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, MATTHEW O'FARRELL, at his residence, No. 267 West 33d-st.

Due notice will be given in to-morrow's papers.

POILLON.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, GEORGE W., infant son of Winfield and Harriet B. Poillon, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 26 East 129th-st., Harlem.

ROCKWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 13, of typho-malarial fever, Brevet Capt. CHARLES F. ROCKWELL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., in the 27th year of his age.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, ABIATHAR ROGERS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also of his sons, Andrew, Abiathar, Joshua and William, and son-in-law, James M. Esler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 80 Barrow-st.

SALISBURY.—On Friday morning, Nov. 13, HENRY SALISBURY, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 West 36th-st. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Special car will leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 2½ P. M.

WHITTEMORE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, Nov. 13, in the 3d year of his age, IRVING M., eldest child of Richard B. and Ellen J. Whittemore.

The funeral services at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 8½ A. M. The body will be taken to Tarrytown by the 11½ A. M. train Hudson River Railroad from 30th-st.; train down at 2:57.

WALKER.—At West Farms, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) 13th inst., ANN THOMAS, wife of Thomas E. Walker, and daughter of the late Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Second Day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, West Farms. Carriages will be at Morrisania Depot to meet the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Columbia College, held on Friday, Nov. 6, 1868, President Barnard in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death, to remove from among us, in a ripe old age, our late venerated colleague, JOHN MCVICKAR, D. D.; therefore,

Resolved, That while, with all the friends of religion and learning, we mourn over the decease of one whose upright life, consistent Christian character and faithful service in the College, of which he was so distinguished a representative, demand universal esteem, we yet gratefully acknowledge the Divine goodness which granted to our departed associate a life beyond the ordinary allotment of humanity, in honors as in years, and permitted him, after completing his work and seeing the rich results of his labors, to pass quietly to his final rest in the midst of loving friends and relatives.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of the College, record our sincere respect for the many private virtues which adorned the character of our departed friend and colleague, for his high scholastic acquirements, for his uniform courtesy and amiability, for his earnest devotion to his official duty, for his high-toned and large-minded views of education, and for the words of prudence and wisdom with which he aided us in our academic deliberations.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and that a copy be sent, with the expression of our deep sympathy, to the family of our late associate.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE,
Secretary of the Faculty.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

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THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 258 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.
WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold in New-York by all druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Primary of the above Association will be held at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1868, to elect delegates to the different Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

Dr. S. R. KIRBY, President.

ISAAC S. COKELEY, } Secretaries.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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II. A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.
III. THE GARDEN OF ADONIS: A POEM.
IV. ENGLAND AND NAPOLEON III. By LOUIS BLANC.
V. THE ART OF SWINDLING.
VI. PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.—I. By Mrs. R. HARDING DAVIS.
VII. A CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY. By WM. J. PAULDING.
VIII. SONGS OF THE SLAVE.
IX. LONELY SPOTS AND PLACES.
X. CLAIMS OF THE ANTI-BONDHOLDERS.
XI. REPLY TO "CLAIMS OF THE ANTI-BONDHOLDERS." By Hon. AMASA WALKER.
XII. THE YOUNG PRIEST: A TALE OF LOUISIANA.
XIII. CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT, THE ARTIST. By L. GAYLORD CLARKE.
XIV. ON USING STRENGTH TO ADVANTAGE.
XV. IN UTROQUE FIDELIS: A POEM. By PAUL HAYNE.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS: Our Painters; Autumnal; Caleb's Lark; The Face in the Glass, Part Four; Hooker; Coöperative Housekeeping, (Second Paper;) A Watch in the Night; A Day at a Consulate; A Gothic Capital; Our Paris Letter; The First and Last; Reviews and Literary Notices.

☞ Among the writers in this number of the Atlantic Monthly are EDWARD EVERETT HALE, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, E. P. WHIPPLE, JOHN NEAL and Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: Odd and Even, by MARY N. PRESCOTT; Coosie Coo; The Picture's Story, by WILLIAM WINTER; When I was a Little Girl, by the author of "Leslie Goldthwaite;" The Children of the Year; What the Frost Giant did to Nannie's Run, by the author of "The Seven Little Sisters;" Puss, by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD; Running Away, by Miss MULOCK; A Boy King's Christmas, by J. H. A. BONE; A New Picture; Music; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

With Eighteen Illustrations, three of which are FULL PAGE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1869.

HON. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the eminent historian, will contribute a series of Historical Articles, beginning early in the year.

T. W. HIGGINSON, so long and favorably known to readers of the Atlantic Monthly, has written a serial story entitled "Malbone: An Oldport Romance," which will begin with the January number, and continue the greater part of the year.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will furnish frequent contributions, both in Prose and Poetry. The January number will contain an Essay and a Poem from his pen.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Author of "A Man Without a Country," will contribute a series of Stories and Sketches similar to those which have been so popular with readers of previous volumes of the Atlantic.

JAMES PARTON will continue his articles on Social, Industrial, and Commercial subjects. His first contribution to the volume for 1869 is a striking paper, entitled, "'The Mean Yankee' at Home. By a Summer Visitor."

DR. I. I. HAYES will contribute a series of papers, entitled, "The Experiences of an American Cadet."

THE AUTHOR OF "VICTOR AND JAQUELINE" will contribute a new American Romance, to appear in twelve numbers.

DR. HENRY L. BOWDITCH will furnish a very valuable series of papers on "Consumption," showing its manifold causes and the best modes of remedying the evils which produce it.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE will give, in a series of papers, a complete account of Oriental Religions.

BAYARD TAYLOR will contribute to most of the numbers of the coming year, furnishing several Stories and Essays.

EUGENE BENSON will furnish papers on Art and Literature.

A DISTINGUISHED PHYSIOLOGIST will furnish several most timely and valuable papers on the "Increase of Longevity in America."

COÖPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING. The valuable popular papers on "Coöperative Housekeeping" will be continued through several numbers.

A series of Autobiographical Papers, descriptive of a residence of several years on the Isles of Shoals, will be published in the volumes for 1869.

In addition to the above, the ATLANTIC for 1869 will be enriched with articles in Prose and Poetry from its regular contributors, among whom are the following: H. W. LONGFELLOW, W. C. BRYANT, J. G. WHITTIER, G. W. CURTIS, CHARLES SUMNER, O. W. HOLMES, R. W. EMERSON, LOUIS AGASSIZ, Mrs. A. M. DIAZ, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, LYDIA MARIA CHILD, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, H. T. TUCKERMAN, C. C. HAZEWELL, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, E. C. STEDMAN, WILLIAM WINTER, DONALD G. MITCHELL, L. CLARKE DAVIS, Mrs. R. H. DAVIS, T. B. ALDRICH, W. D. HOWELLS, HENRY JAMES, Jr., ALICE CARY, JANE G. AUSTIN, KATE FIELD, JOHN NEAL, F. SHELDON, CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY, LUCY LARCOM, J. W. PALMER, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, E. P. WHIPPLE, O. J. SPRAGUE, ROSE TERRY.

TERMS: $4 a year; 2 copies, $7; 5 copies, $16; 10 copies, $30.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

FOR 1869.

Edited by J. T. TROWBRIDGE and LUCY LARCOM.

The publishers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS, availing themselves of the best literary talent in the country, and adopting new plans suggested by the experience of the past four years, have made such arrangements that the coming volume will be not only more attractive than any volume of any other juvenile magazine in the world, but more comprehensive and practical in its scope and character than ever before.

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY, BY T. B. ALDRICH, forming the narrative of a boy's life and experiences in an ancient New-England seaport, will be the leading serial story in OUR YOUNG FOLKS for the year 1869. The Bad Boy is a close study from life, and will be recognized at once as a faithful delineation. He is a fresh character in American juvenile literature, which is over-crowded with unnaturally good boys.

GARDENING FOR GIRLS.

This highly interesting and important story has been written by the author of that popular work "Six Hundred Dollars a Year," and is intended to convey, in an entertaining form, hints to young girls as to a useful disposal of their time, and to give valuable assistance in the study of Botany, serving the purpose for them which was answered for boys in the admirable serial "Farming for Boys."

HOW TO DO IT.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE will contribute, under the above title, various papers, written for the practical instruction of grown-up boys and girls, and of our young men and women, in the methods of life. They will include suggestions as to the way—How to Talk; How to Read; How to Write; How to Travel; How to Act in Society, and How to Work.

THE WORLD WE LIVE ON.

Under this title Mrs. AGASSIZ will give a series of papers, explaining in a familiar way many of the phenomena observed in the world about us. She will give an account of the coal deposits, and explain the way in which the coral insects construct islands in the ocean. She will also explain how and why earthquakes occur, and describe some of the more noted ones.

THE GREAT NAVIGATORS, VOYAGERS AND DISCOVERERS.

Mr. JAMES PARTON will contribute a number of biographical sketches, taking as his subjects the lives of some of the most eminent navigators and discoverers. These will include Prince Henry of Portugal, Diaz, Vascoda, Gama, Magellan, Columbus, John and Sebastian Cabot, Champlain, Hudson and others.

DIALOGUES.

Mr. EPES SARGENT will furnish a number of new *Dialogues* adapted to School Exhibitions and Private Representations.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Will be presented in articles by Mr. J. H. A. BONE. These will include "The Mound Builders of the West," "The First New-England Thanksgiving," "Salem Witchcraft," "Pere Marquette and The Mississippi Explorations," and "King Philip's War."

HUMAN BEES.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE will describe some of the more important and interesting branches of human industry, such as GLASS-MAKING, COAL-MINING, SHIP-BUILDING and WATCH-MAKING.

NATURE AND OUT-DOOR LIFE

Will be the subject of articles by the AUTHOR OF "THE SEVEN LITTLE SISTERS," to which others will be added by Mr. CHARLES J. FOSTER, and by Mr. W. F. G. SHANKS, who will furnish papers upon the FIRE-DAMP, WRECKS and WRECKING, &c.

DECLAMATIONS.

DECLAMATIONS of an entirely fresh character will be furnished by Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG, author of "Spartacus," and "Icilius." The first of these, "Hannibal at the Altar," will appear early in the year.

ACTING CHARADES.

Each number of the new volume will contain an *Acting Charade*, prepared expressly for young people by S. ANNIE FROST, the best American writer of such pieces. Mrs. STOWE, Mrs. DIAZ, Miss MULOCK, Mrs. WHITNEY, Miss CHOLLET, Mrs. AUSTIN, Mrs. WELLS, Mrs. THAXTER, Miss PHELPS, Mrs. WEEKS, Miss PRESCOTT, "SOPHIE MAY," and others will continue their pleasant contributions, and their names are an assurance that articles for the special benefit of girls will not be wanting in the magazine.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Illustrations will remain under the charge of Mr. ANTHONY, and no pains or expense will be spared to supply the best which can possibly be obtained. Special prominence will hereafter be given to FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

EVENING LAMP AND LETTER BOX.

These departments will be enlarged and improved. The editors will endeavor through these departments to give encouragement and advice to their young friends, and they cordially invite communications from all their readers.

EDITORIAL CHATS.

The Editors will reserve in each number a space for Familiar Chats with their young readers about books, pictures, games, work, and any topics of interest that may be suggested.

The conductors of OUR YOUNG FOLKS being fully sensible of the great interest felt by parents and educators in the cause of juvenile literature, will give their best endeavors to make this magazine worthy to answer all reasonable demands in this direction. They will hope to make it such a means of instruction and entertainment that it shall be indispensable to every household.

TERMS: $2 in advance; 3 copies, $5; 5 copies, $8; 10 copies, $15, and $1.50 for each additional copy.

N. B.—A copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for 1869 will be sent *gratis* to any person who will act as agent and raise a club for the magazine.

Specimen Copy, Premium List, Circulars, &c., sent upon application.

The ATLANTIC and OUR YOUNG FOLKS sent to one address for $5 per annum.

FIELDS, OSGOOD, & CO., Publishers,
Successors to Ticknor & Fields,
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: { 1227 Broadway, New-York. 161 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital,	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities,	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1868.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109¾	109⅞
Coupon, 1881..	113⅝	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109¾	110⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862..	105¾	106	10-40 Registered..	103¾	104
5-20 Coupon, '62..	108¾	109	10-40 Coupon....	103⅞	104
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106¾	106⅞	Gold........	134⅞	135
5-20 Coupon, '65..	106⅞	107¼	U. S. Cur. Pac....	98¾	99¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	109⅜	109½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal and 7 per cent. interest, payable in gold, at the National Park Bank, New-York. Coupons paid January and July. We offer a limited amount of same at par, and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. B. This road is now completed to Sacramento City.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all more promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York; No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed, to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 2, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years: William Redmond, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Charles H. Ward, James K. Gracie, Henry A. Taller, Edward A. Bibby and Theodore S. Faxton, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected inspectors of the next election: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidny Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND London Telegraph Company's stock bought and sold. Parties desirous of a REGULAR GOLD DIVIDEND paying stock would do well to investigate. The Company pays REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS in GOLD, TWO PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
GEO. G. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 30th of November.
By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by F. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO. Paris. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 2, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., Nov. 11, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, from the earnings of the past three months, payable on demand.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale of

200 LOTS.

KINGSLAND MANOR LOT,

AT EAST NEWARK,

IN CITY LOTS, AT AUCTION.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,

Will Sell at Auction,

On Thursday, November 19, 1868,

AT 12½ O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

that choice plot of ground at East Newark, known as the "Kingsland Manor Lot," comprising about 20 acres, divided into city lots, bounded on the north by the Newark and New-York Turnpike, (7 miles from New-York City and half-a-mile from Newark City,) on the south by the New-Jersey and Morris and Essex Railroads, and adjoining the elegant grounds and mansion of Mr. Gilbert.

THE TITLE IS OLD AND PERFECT.

Sale absolute and without postponement in regard to the weather, the same as the two sales of the "Kingsland Manor" property, made on the 15th and 22d of October last, when every lot was sold. Free passes will be furnished to and from East Newark Depot, on application to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York. Refreshments provided previous to the sale.

N. B.—In case of storm, the sale will be held at the Lodi Hotel, nearly opposite the property, on the Newark Turnpike.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., 4 doors west from Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, OF THE BELGIAN, DUSSELDORF, FRENCH AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS, and to be sold at auction THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

The following distinguished artists are represented:

Eugene Verboeckhoven,	J. Robie,
Hendrick Schaefels,	David de Noter,
P. Knaner,	Louis Van Ruyck,
Adolphe Dillens,	Henrietta Rouner,
Marie Terkate,	Schlessinger,
C. W. Webb,	E. Basch,
C. E. Boetcher,	L. Robbi,
Theodore Gerard,	F. Raffaen,
C. Verlat,	C. Leickert,
Partelje,	T. Rasierse,
N. Verschum,	Damaille,
A. Schmidt,	F. de Brackleer,
F. Musin,	E. De Praters,
H. Savry,	F. Von Seben,
T. A. Rast,	J. C. Stroebel,
F. Kruseman,	H. Herzog,
J. Fauvelet,	Paul Sayer,
Aufrey,	V. Nehlig,
Jas. M. Hart,	J. B. Bristol,
J. H. Dolph,	A. H. Wyant,
A. F. Bellows,	Geo. Innis,

W. Sonntag, and others.

THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, BY MINER & BAKER, Auctioneers, Office, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF EMANUEL B. HART, EXECUTOR OF THE LATE BENJ. S. HART, DECEASED, to take place on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., At 7½ o'clock each evening.

This collection will be found particularly attractive to the art public, as embracing the works of many of the best and most favorite American and European artists, having been selected by the late owner regardless of cost, during the ten years preceding his death. Among the prominent artists represented will be found the works of, viz.:

Schlessinger,	L. D. Metz,	De Camps,
Geselischap,	H. Robbe,	Notterman,
Carl Hubner,	Wyderveld,	Barland,
J. Meadows,	Lemmens,	Devaux,
Herring,	Veron,	Willems,
Akkersdyke,	Moormans,	Roosenboom,
Toulmouche,	Chas. Hunt,	Van Severdonck,
Bergenthal,	Hildebrandt,	Wm. Hart,
J. Shaw,	Diebolt,	Noel,
G. Moriand,	Van Hove,	W. M. Oddie,
Patrois,	Henrietta Ronner,	Culverhouse,
Van Ingen,	E. N. Perry,	Cadin,
E. D. Lewis,	P. Moran,	Oertel,
Gignoux,	Toussaint,	

and others of equal celebrity; also, the celebrated portrait of GEN. ANDREW JACKSON By J. WESTLEY JARVIS, certified by Vanderlyn & Elliott.

ALSO, "CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST," "WRECK AMONG THE ICEBERGS," and others by L. JOB VERNERT, Paris, and a small, but choice, collection of Paintings and Water Colors from a well-known connoisseur of Baltimore.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, WITH CATALOGUES, DAY AND EVENING UNTIL SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND WATER STS.

Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: SOUTH AND WATER STS.—The valuable store Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., running through to and fronting on Water-st., being 41 feet 4½ inches front on each street, by 160 feet in depth. The store covers the entire four lots; is five stories in height, with cellar; is built in the most substantial manner; the floor timbers extend the whole width of the building, and are securely anchored through the walls, which are independent. The building is lighted permanently on three sides, and at present on four sides, making it suitable for either manufacturing or storage purposes. The water in front is about the deepest in New-York Harbor, and the near approach of the opening of Hell Gate makes this property very desirable. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Immediate possession will be given.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st. New-York. TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a very attractive country seat and farm of eighty-one acres at Somerville, N. J., on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twelve minutes' walk from station; dwelling is 38x34, wing 26x38; thirteen rooms in good order, is located 400 feet from street, with fine lawn, drive and shrubbery, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c., all in good order; land in very fine condition; over 1,000 apple, pear and peach trees in bearing, very good garden and fine vineyard; this farm is unexceptionable and will be positively sold.

For permits, maps and full particulars, apply to L. VAN DOREN, Somerville, or to the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

66TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., 25 x100.5.

7TH-AV., (BOULEVARD)—4 lots on 7th-av., commencing at northeast corner 127th-st.

127TH-ST.—3 lots on north side, immediately in rear of the avenue lots, each 25x100.

9TH-AV.—Premises No. 618 9th-av., northeast corner.

68TH-ST.—25x100; rents for $1,300 per annum.

68TH-ST.—1 lot, s. s., between 10th and 11th avs.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION Magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Elegant rosewood four round-corner Piano-forte, Beautiful Parlor, Library and Bedroom Suites, Fine Oil-paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at the elegant private residence, No. 119 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of over 500 lots parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, crystal and cut-glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.—Assignees' notice of sale.—The undersigned assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said Henry Vogel, bankrupt, hereby give notice of the sale at public auction by Rudderow, Jones & Co., auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by the said Henry Vogel, No. 39 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described goods, articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: 1 piece Italians, 1 piece chinchilla, 1 piece black satinette, 68 pieces union cassimeres, 14 pieces all-wool cassimeres; also, the counters, shelving and safe fixtures of the said store.—Dated New-York City, Nov. 12, 1868.

CRAWFORD T. TILLINGHAST,
CHURCHILL B. COTTING,
Assignees.
n12-8t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, at Bogert's Auction Room, corner William and Frankfort sts., on the 18th of November, 1868, at 10 A. M., two glass show-cases, one lot of boots (about one hundred pairs,) one lot of shoes (about one hundred pairs,) thirty-six dies, one lot of sundries.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.
WM. D. JONES, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NAPOLEON LE BRUN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD T. WOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BILLING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1868.
n16-law3wM*
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. OLDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas L. Olden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.
n2-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. OVERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry J. Overman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.
n2-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV ZERWEEK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustav Zerweek, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1868.
n16-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR W. STERL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Oscar W. Sterl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau-st.,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868.
n9-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robustiano Herques, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868.
n9-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of William Williams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of October, 1868.
G. MONTAGUE.
n2-law3wM*
GEORGE H. CAREY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th November, 1868.
n9-law3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN G. RICHARDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John G. Richardson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
n9-law3wM*
Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANASTASIO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Anastasio Herques, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
n9-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. BOYES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas E. Boyes, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868.
n16-law3wM*
JOHN OAKEY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS SELDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Seldner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n16-law3wM*
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 16, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS,	CLOTHS,
SATINS,	CASSIMERES,
VELVETS,	VESTINGS,
VELVETEENS,	CLOAKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,	SACQUES, SHAWLS,
FANCY CLOAKINGS,	LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,	GLOVES, HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,	
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,	

Together with an Unequaled Line of

NEW PARIS AND LONDON DRESS GOODS,

in which will be found EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.

These goods comprise the balance of our FALL IMPORTATION, and include also our recent heavy purchases at AUCTION. They will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and the present is an extraordinary opportunity of purchasing GOOD, SEASONABLE and STAPLE articles at much less than their ACTUAL COST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, cor. of Grand-st.
GRAND-ST., cor. of Chrystie-st.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF ABOVE GOODS EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY. BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING, AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Have removed to UNION-SQUARE, Three doors west of Broadway, and will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, the following goods from late PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES:

28-INCH CHANGEABLE TWILLS, at 60c.
28-INCH SERGES, at 50c.
POPLINS AND MERINOES, very cheap, at 75c.
FIGURED POPLINS, ALL WOOL, at 85c.
1 CASE BLACK POPLIN ALPACA, 50c.
ALL-WOOL EPINGLINES, extra good and cheap.

They have also closed out a consignment of the BEST PARIS KID GLOVES.

891 dozen at $1 50 a pair, as good as any imported.

OTHER GLOVES AND ENGLISH HOSIERY at very low prices.

FALL STYLES.

BROCATELS, STRIPED TERRYS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.

R. H. MACY
14TH STREET.
R. H. MACY
6TH AVE.
5TH AVE.
UNIV'T PL.
BROADWAY.
UN. SQ.

NOW OPENING,

A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
30, 37½, and 50 cents per pair.
1,600 Real Thread Lace Collars,
75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth $1 50, $2 and $3.
Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $9.
A Full Assortment of
Real Laces and Embroideries
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—I will open a superior assortment of real INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS, on MONDAY, 16th inst., at prices highly satisfactory to the public.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

ASTRACANS. ASTRACANS. BEAVERS. BEAVERS.

VELVET CLOTHS, CHINCHILLES, AND WATERPROOF CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION. ALSO, ASTRACAN MUFFS, CAPES, AND CLOAKS, REAL SKINS, AND IN CLOTH, AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EMPRESS, BIARRITZ AND MINNETTA CLOTHS, IMPERIAL CORDS, HEAVY REPS, VELOURS RUSSE AND OTTOMAN VELOURS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, &c., &c.

N. B.—AN ELEGANT STOCK OF BONNETS AND CLOAKS.

OBSERVE JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

T. D. SLOANE'S, NO. 319 CANAL-ST.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We will offer THIS DAY, and during the week, a large assortment of

SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &C.,

Received from the late auction sales, at greatly reduced prices. Ladies' and Misses' Velvet and Felt Round Hats in great variety, at reduced prices. The largest assortment of Bonnet Frames in the City.

Remember, the No. 319 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ALL THE TIME CROWDED. BARGAINS FROM EVERY AUCTION SALE.

Strangers should examine our unequaled assortment of dress trimmings, fringes, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, corsets, embroideries, buttons, braids and housekeeping goods, before purchasing. As we buy largely at auction in every department we have goods under regular prices.

BARGAINS ALL THIS WEEK.

Bargains in housekeeping blankets, flannels, &c.
10,000 yards Nottingham curtain lace, 2s., 2s. 6d., &c.

DONALDSON & MEARES,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS

has now open an elegant assortment of COSTUMES, CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.

No. 12 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

REAL BIRDS OF PARADISE!

Also, an immense profusion of Feathers and imported Flowers.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,

prices still downward.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets at $1 and $1 50 per yard.
Twenty-shilling Satins at $1 50 per yard. Full line.
Colored and real Laces at about 60 cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Endless variety of New Dress and Cloak Trimmings. Fringes, Ornaments, Buttons, &c., &c.
Colored Silk Ribbon Velvets, about half cost of importation.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SPECIALTY.—LEATHER SATCHELS and BAGS, about one-third below regular prices.
Yankee Notions, Corsets, Fancy Ornaments, WAX DOLLS, &c., &c., from auction, about half price.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS.

NEW STYLES IN WINTER GLOVES.
ALL OUR KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.
CHEAP HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW SHAPES IN INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS, &c. LADIES' HATS, the largest and cheapest stock in this City to select from without exception.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION DAILY.
WE HAVE CHEAP MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 282 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES',

Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and low prices, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES—
No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway }
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

INDIA SATINS, INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, PERSIAN RUGS VERY CHEAP, LACQUERED TEAPOYS, PLAITS AND WAITERS; HANDSOME JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, JUST OPENED; AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, JUST RECEIVED; TURKISH AMBER AND SWEET WOOD SETS, Embroidered Crape Shawls, and do. for Dresses; Real India Pocket Handkerchiefs, Madras do., Fans, &c., wholesale and retail.

FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 858 Broadway,
Up stairs.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,163 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, in which they will keep the MOST COMPLETE STOCK to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT we are now prepared to supply CURTAINS AND FURNITURE in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,

Have the largest assortment of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH, of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at WHOLESALE PRICES.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st.,

have on hand a large and select stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $3. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York. No deception, no quackery.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 4 City-Hall-place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored. Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty Pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machine; or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 318 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID'S SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, City or country; she has unexceptionable City testimonials as seamstress; can cut and fit; good dressmaker, and understands operating on machine in all parts; good hairdresser. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing, either family or gentlemen's; done at her own house; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up all kinds of linens; good reference. Call at or address No. 161 West 27th-st., third floor, Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; understands all kinds of French fluting and polishing and doing up laces; will go to any part of the City for them. Call at No. 657 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City references. Call at No. 214 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and soups; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; nine years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 3d-av., near 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; dressing hair, &c.; or as chambermaid and sewer; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to assist with waiting or chamberwork; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE INTELLIGENT young woman, to engage in a fancy bread and cake, or confectionary store. For further particulars apply at the bakery, No. 456 Greenwich-st., between Desbrosses and Canal sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, work in families or hotels by the day or week, or would take fine custom shirts home. Address or call for one week No. 4 Dominick-st., near Clark st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give excellent City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., second floor, back room, until engaged.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY A very respectable woman in City or country; has the best City testimonials as first-class woman and laundress; thoroughly understands all parts of it. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number recommended Scotch, Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c., young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A chambermaid and fine washer, a situation; does French fluting and ladies' muslins, &c., &c.; would take the place of laundress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN English Protestant nurse, a situation; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; very fond of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN GOING OUT by the day or the week, would like one or two engagements for young ladies' dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, a situation; understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds; best of reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN excellent Protestant cook, a situation; understands milk and butter; makes bread, &c., and would assist with the washing. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady person of long experience; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle; or grown children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to attend upon invalids or elderly lady, and sew; is competent for housekeeping if required; can give good reference for two years. Address M. J., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 146 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ABOUT 20, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can do good, plain cooking, and wash and iron in the best manner; also, very willing and obliging; City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking, including game and soups; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at 358 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can operate and do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 41st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, who speaks French fluently, as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY GIRL, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will do plain cooking or chamberwork and waiting; wages $10. Call at No. 333 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist with fine washing; is a good laundress; in City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,2 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and English cooking; soups, meats and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT NURSE, by a Protestant woman, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of an infant and is most reliable to take charge of the nursery; the best reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks French, a situation as nurse or housekeeper. Call at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY DESIRABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, and has best City references for sobriety, honesty, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and fluter; is willing to do chamberwork. Call at No. 687 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor, back.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, A situation as light chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a baby. May be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY LATELY come from Europe, and belonging to the Church of England, a situation to assist in housekeeping in a small family. Apply at 284 West-st., corner Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children. Can be seen at her present place, No. 15 East 9th-st., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; no objection to country; excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by bottle, a situation; City or country, best of City references. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or take in work; dresses and cloaks made in eight hours' notice; best of City reference. Call at No. 291 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER, Station G, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 263 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; would do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 212 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in Brooklyn as cook; no objections to washing and ironing, if the family be small; good references. Inquire at 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies' work by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking. Call at or address No. 221 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 108 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; best of references. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 14 YEARS OF age, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse. Address No. 171 56th-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, established 15 years, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS for every capacity promptly furnished at the NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,286 Broadway, near 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country, as children's nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; will wait on a lady and child; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; best City testimonials. Call for two days at No. 693 6th-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as cook in a private family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 126 West 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; best reference. Apply at No. 34 East 33d-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., near 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every nation, both Catholic and Protestant, for City and country.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, wet nurses, &c., No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 27 YEARS OF age, a situation in a manufacturing or wholesale business, grocery preferred, as salesman or general clerk, or any capacity where an active and energetic man is required; very best of references given for character, capacity and responsibility; expectations moderate. Address C. D. R., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and good steady driver; four years' best of City reference from last place. Address E. L., No. 66 Bleecker-st., at Mr. Chapman's.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as farmer and gardener, or coachman and groom; is also a good inside servant; good references; moderate wages for the Winter. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, (American,) 23 years of age, in some clerical capacity; has had experience in law and other offices; best of references; salary no object. Address WILLIAM J. BELL, Box No. 2,126 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 209 Times Office, or No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation in a private family as coachman; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; good references. Address P. S., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom. Call at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; willing to make himself useful; willing to take care of a cow; is a good milker; the best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER in a store or office, by a Protestant young man; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address a note to WILLIAM, Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address for two days No. 4 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; country preferred; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, lately landed, a situation; understands minding horses and working on a farm. Apply at No. 287 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, an American, as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Address G. L., New-Brighton Post Office, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR the care and management of road horses, by an Englishman, single; can give good references. Address E. C., at seed store No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady, experienced man, with good City reference. Call or address H. D., stable, No. 5 West 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK; PRIVATE family; no washing; short distance from the City; must be capable of taking the entire charge, and have good references as to capability; Protestant preferred. Address H., Box No. 695 Post Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., all respectable girls and women for situations now ready; ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, &c.; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c.

SALESMAN.—WANTED AN UMBRELLA salesman; capable and experienced; one who can influence trade. Address Box No. 1,763, with real name, references, &c.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH BREAST OF milk not more than one month old. Call at No. 3 University-place on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "*Bid for Coal*," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. the 17th inst., for supplying 2,500 tons (*2,240 pounds to the ton*) of Locust Mountain Steamer Coal, of the *very best quality*, to be delivered "*free of extra expense*," at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, when the bids will be opened and award made. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the coal *forthwith*. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11½ A. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, by [illegible] on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of December, 1868, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11:30 A. M., on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, at the office of the Commissary, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, "Post Commissary, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H."

M. LEAHY, First-Lieut. First Artillery,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th of November, 1868, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 E flat cornet, bell front, top action, large.
1 E flat alto horn, bell up, top action, large.
1 B flat tenor horn, bell up, top action, large.
1 B flat bass, bell up, top action, large.
1 E flat bass, bell up, top action, extra large.

The above-named instruments will be of German silver, of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good, and suited for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 138 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
[illegible]
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,

Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Dec. 1

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin....$130
Second cabin....80
Cabin passage to Paris....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA....Nov. 19 | SAMARIA....Dec. 3
ALEPPO....Nov. 26 | TRIPOLI....Dec. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA....2,965 tons....Nov. 25, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO....3,015 tons....Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA....3,392 tons....Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN....2,965 tons....Dec. 23, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA....Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA....Dec. 12
COLUMBIA....Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA....Dec. 19
IOWA....Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA....Dec. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
LOUISIANA, FORBES, will leave THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 9 A. M.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamship
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has superior passenger accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the
SANTIAGO DE CUBA....Nov. 28
RAPIDAN follows....Dec. 5
BIENVILLE follows....Dec. 12
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, and MONTGOMERY, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Nov. 21
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, [illegible] CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship MATANZAS will sail on the following THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 1 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, until 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, 14th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State, by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils, day and evening, for private instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. Students will acquire a beautiful and rapid handwriting, with a thorough knowledge of accounts, at less than one-half the time and cost usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
The reputed Penman of America.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 22d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL.
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,
Cooperstown, N. Y.
A first-class Boarding School for young ladies and gentlemen. Winter term begins Dec. 15, 1868. For catalogue address
Rev. ORREN PERKINS, A. M., Principal.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL
FOR FIFTEEN BOYS,
No. 23 Union-square.
PRIVATE TUITION
given at the class-room, or pupils' residence.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.
Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

BOYS RECEIVE PRIVATE LESSONS, (day or evening,) at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, and learn business writing, practical book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs, grammar; spelling taught privately: 24 writing lessons, $2 50; no classes; ladies' department.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

AT $4 PER WEEK, TUITION, BOARD AND washing for boys under 11; delightful country home. Address CARE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and education desires a situation as governess for two or three children in a good family, where she will be received and treated on equal terms; is competent to teach all the English branches, French and Music. Address for one week, stating terms, requirements, and when and where an interview may be had, Miss W., Station D, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE, fully competent to teach Latin, Greek, French and German, which latter two languages he speaks, wishes a situation; no objection to go West or South; highest references. Address ALSO, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS (EPISCOPALIANS) WANTED immediately, by the Church School Agency, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., opposite Bible House.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, an associate principal. Address PRINCIPAL, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A GIFT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—IN A few weeks everybody will be puzzled as to what they shall select for Holiday Gifts. Let us make a suggestion. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell on the 17th inst., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 1,095 of the choicest lots in Flatbush, divided into villa plots of varied sizes. Now this is just the spot to establish an elegant home. It is in close vicinity to Prospect Park; is easy of access, having three different horse railroads running to it; its society is refined, intellectual and wealthy; its church and school facilities very superior, and its climate healthy and invigorating. Now one of these plots would make an admirable holiday gift from a father to a son; a brother to a sister; a lover to his affianced, &c. In fact it would be an appropriate, sensible and acceptable gift to any one. Think of it.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness and name. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $3,259,331 34.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two children and nurse; two connecting rooms, with board, below 14th-st., and between 2d and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, X. Y., Box No. 2,277 New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story hall rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, (PRIVATE preferred,) board for gentleman and wife; terms not to exceed $25 per week, fire and gas included; best references given and required. Address J. H., Box No. 402 Post Office.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, No. 49 Bleecker-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, being the entire second floor, to rent, with board, in a first-class house; private table if desired. Apply at No. 29 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on Murray Hill to let to a gentleman and wife, or a family of three or four adults. Address BOARD, Box No. 6,129 Post Office.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, to gentleman and wife, a large elegant back parlor, well furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 137 WEST 30TH-ST.—FOUR HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, bath, gas, fire; small private family; no other boarders. Terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 208 EAST 14TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, handsomely furnished rooms on the second and third floors. Call on Monday or Tuesday. References given and required.

NO. 14 (OLD NO. 80) 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place.—The whole second story, en suite or singly, and single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, TWO large nicely furnished room, with bath-room adjoining, in Clinton-st., Brooklyn; family private. Communicate with S. E. T., *Times* Office.

A FEW BEAUTIFUL ROOMS TO LET with first-class board, on Stuyvesant-square. Call at the corner of Livingston-place and East 17th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR and back parlor to let, with board, in a small family; home-made table. No. 260 West 11th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 141 WEST 15TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board, on third floor, at No. 45 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 281 Hudson-st., en suite or singly; terms moderate; day boarders taken; desirable location.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 27 West 26th-st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with board; reference exchanged.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING, with or without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The very valuable property known as Girard House, situated on the northeasterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 125 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st.

This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant as a hotel or for other purposes.

Possession the 1st of February.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS LEASEHOLD store property, on Broadway, above Canal-st. Price for the leasehold $145,000; ground rent about $15,000 per annum; rent-roll about $35,000.
ALSO,
A large corner property for sale on Broadway, below Canal-st., with large rent-roll.
ALSO,
A large piece of property on Broadway, below Maiden-lane, suitable in its present shape for a first-class banking-house.
ALSO,
A first-class piece of property on Broadway, below Fulton-st. Price $200,000.
ALSO,
Three desirable and first-class pieces of property on Broadway, below Wall-st. $80,000 and $90,000 each.
ALSO,
A valuable piece of property in Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, running through to Dey-st.
ALSO,
A first-class piece of property on west side Broadway, near Spring-st., through to Mercer. Price $175,000.
ALSO,
A first-class piece of property on Broadway, through to Crosby-st., $150,000.
ALSO,
A fine piece of property in Pearl-st., $40,000.
ALSO,
A good store and lot in Water-st., $25,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY brown-stone house in 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., price $16,000; also, a 12-roomed frame house and lot, 22x100, very cheap, in Water-st., Brooklyn, price $4,600, and several other desirable houses and lots.
AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, A large, elegant, double house, with two acres of ground, stable, &c., located on the Terrace at Astoria, Long Island. Rent, furnished, $200 a month, and $100 per month, unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the very fine four-story English basement house No. 110 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., 18 feet wide and in good order. For permits, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, with furniture; house 16 feet 10 inches wide; lot 100 feet deep; house in capital order and well furnished; possession soon, if desired. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 1,532 Post Office.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with immediate possession; will be sold at a bargain if purchased immediately. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property on East 20th-st., one block from East River; a large and substantial brick building, with five lots, each 23.9 feet by half-block. Apply to
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; each 23.6 x98.9. Apply to WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 424 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT ON THE north side of 57th-st., 26x100, near 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

"I WANT TO REASON WITH THIS PHILOSOPHER," (King Lear.)—If you can buy an acre of land in Flatbush, close to the Prospect Park, for what a Central Park lot would cost you, shouldn't you do so? If the Flatbush property is nearer to the New-York City Hall than Central Park, isn't that an advantage? Wouldn't you prefer a mansion surrounded with a pleasant garden to one wedged in between similar piles of brick and mortar. "Silence gives consent," and you agree with me. Attend, then, the great sale of 1,095 Flatbush lots by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, fixed for the 17th inst. at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, and do not fail to make a purchase.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT 400 LOTS, IN one body, located in Brooklyn, between Fulton-av. and Broadway. Price $500 per lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE SUN OF TO-MORROW MORNING will contain the list of LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, officially advertised in the newspaper having the largest circulation.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND boiler, 11 feet front, 18 feet long, 14 feet high, with tubular returns. Apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden-lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years.—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE of appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS GIRVAN, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Girvan, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MUST BE SOLD SOLD THIS WEEK.—At some price, 1 cheap horses, fit for work, one fine saddle pony, two light single and double harness, good spring cart and harness, 1 open and 1 top buggy, nearly new; would trade for heavy express wagon, or light truck. Apply in store. W. A. TYLER, No. 18 West-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, and Lap Robes, all styles; fine Whips, Halters, &c., the best goods in the market, at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 184 Fulton-st.

TRUCK FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND, IN good order. Can be seen at No. 179 Eldridge-st., at any time.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, with work; also, a half-spring cart. Apply at No. 408 North 2d-st., Williamsburg, in grocery.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, 12 40-quart cans, and a milk depot. Inquire at No. 32 Pell-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A LIGHT, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND landau. Address D. B., Box No. 1,478 New-York Post Office.

HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR sale. Inquire at No. 322 East 36th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A pleasant home in a sightly location, very accessible to New-York, in an improving neighborhood, can be secured by purchasing the lots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO., Rutherford Park, N. J.

N. B.—These lots are located AT THE DEPOT, and are sold at PRIVATE SALE ONLY, to desirable parties.

Persons applying at once will secure choice of location.

For terms, &c., apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
O. BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., or
R. H. BURROWS, Sup't, at the Office of the Company, Rutherford Park.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT in Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. The estate comprises about 250 acres of land, of which about 80 acres are in wood, and the residue in pasture and tillage land. The farm is one of the best in Berkshire County, and is under high cultivation. The woodland is of great value. On the land is a spacious mansion-house, built by the proprietor for his family residence, and containing all the modern conveniences, with stable, gardens, orchard, grapery, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's country residence. Also a farm-house and barns sufficient for the estate, and a gardener's cottage. The place is one of much natural beauty, and its situation in reference to the Town of Pittsfield makes it sufficiently retired, while it is of convenient access. For terms and description apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., No. 17 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., ON THE most eligible part of the shore, a MARINE VILLA and FARM of 42 acres. The main residence is beautifully and substantially built of the best material and filled in with brick. An excellent Farmer's cottage, complete and spacious barns, and splendidly finished stables, kitchen garden, two flower gardens, ice house, bathing-houses, croquet lawn, and every comfort and convenience that can be required or expected in a first-class sea-side residence. Apply to Mr. MATHEWS, Solicitor, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., or to Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on Spring Valley-av., Hackensack, N. J., 1 mile from depot; the farm of 50 acres is one of the best fruit farms in Bergen County; on it a new brown-stone mansion with French roof and all the modern improvements; also, farmer's cottage, barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, conservatory, gardens and apple orchards, pear orchards and grapery. On the farm is one of the finest brown stone quarries in New-Jersey. Inquire of
STEPHEN ROGERS, No. 228 West-st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.; twenty-five acres; new house filled in with brick; thirteen large rooms; fine lawn, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; two splendid brooks of water; grounds in a high state of cultivation; location perfectly healthy. Apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—20 ACRES, with neat buildings; fine orchard, grapery, green-house, trout pond, &c.; 20 miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BARGAIN—ON THE HUDSON.—COUNTRY seat of 12 acres in a village of 8,000 inhabitants, and growing rapidly. Price $12,000. W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

$9.000 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD dairy or grain farm, which will keep forty cows; good buildings, with stock and crops. Other farms, all sizes. F. H. BORLAND, 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 21 acres; price $20,000. Particulars sent by E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—SPLENDID COUNTRY seat and farm to be sold at auction, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER. See auction column.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO LET—LARGE, and in every respect first-class, for insurance companies, bankers, &c., in the new building No. 139 Broadway. Some are immediately disposable, and others on 1st January. Also a suite of four offices on upper floor. The building has all modern conveniences, and warmed throughout. Apply to WM. D. THOMPSON, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, NOS. 757 and 759 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; also the building No. 66 East 9th-st., first house west of Broadway. Apply to GEORGE & WM. SLOANE, Broadway, corner 16th-st.

TO LEASE—A STORE AND BUILDING NO. 257 Bowery; also, store No. 115 Grand-st., near Broadway. AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 886 6TH-AV.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—NEAR ORANGE, N. J., A FURNISHED house for the Summer; a stable required; high locality preferred. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 5,031.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BAIR and JOSEPH CLARKSON, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. JACKSON and B. RUSH JACKSON, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1868.
CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, Oct. 24, instant.—Dated Oct. 24, 1868. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.
o26-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL LORD, Jr., vs. WILLIAM BYRNE and [illegible] BYRNE, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated JUNE 5, 1868. ED. COFFIN, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Take notice that the above-mentioned complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, June 6, 1868. ED. COFFIN, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
o19-law6wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

SLATE MANTELS—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 316 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and wareroom of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLASER'S marble works, No. [illegible] 1st-av., near 30th-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 136 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FOR SALE—NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, SELECTED for presents abroad. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE MATINEE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 16, 1868.
IL TROVATORE,
with the following great cast:

Leonora....Miss AGATHA STATES
Azucena....Mme. CELLINI
Manrico....Signor BRIGNOLI
Count di Luna....Signor ORLANDINI
Ferrando....Signor BARILI
CONDUCTOR....MAX MARETZEK

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), NOV. 17,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Beethoven's Masterwork,
FIDELIO.

Fidelio....Mme. CELLINI
Marcellina....Mme. ROTTER
Florestan....Herr HABELMANN
Jaquino....Herr REICHARDT
Pizarro....Herr FORMES
Rocco....JOSEPH HERMANNS

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18,
Reappearance of
MME. ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
Meyerbeer's great work,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
THURSDAY, OCT. 19,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN GERMAN OPERA OF MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
FRIDAY, OCT. 20,
SICILIAN VESPERS.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
General Admission....$1
Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
Private Boxes, from....$8 to $10
Family Circle....50 cents
The sale of Reserved Seats for any of the above performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AT 7¾.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
FIFTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerettl, Bageard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.
Private Boxes for the Matinee can now be secured.
Beware of ticket speculators. Buy seats at the office.
After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily. The charming and successful
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

THEATRE.	MUSEUM.
This Evening, at 7¾ o'clock, IXION.	To be seen at all hours, The $50,000 Com. Foote and Miss Nestelle, together
The Man at the Wheel. This Afternoon at 2 o'clock, CINDERELLA.	WITH A HOST OF Living Abnormal Human PHENOMENA, WILD ANIMALS.

united with the
WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM,
FORM THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION IN THE WORLD.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
NOTE.—The receipts of Wood's Museum during the month of October, 1868, amounted to $45,591.

MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN PIANISTE,
begs respectfully to announce that
HER FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano,
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Conductor,
With his
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.
Tickets of admission $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Can be obtained at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
NO. 2, MRS. GRUNDY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 16.
Reserved seats can be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THE ORIGINAL
SIGNOR BLITZ,
MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST,
WITH HIS LEARNED CANARY BIRDS,
COMMENCING THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
Will commence his Readings in the Hall of the Union League Club, on
MONDAY, DEC. 28.
Mr. Vandenhoff's Elocutionary Rooms are No. 35 Union-square.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
ANOTHER WEEK.
MATINEES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN DAILY AT 2½. NIGHTLY ENTERTAINMENTS AT 8.
ROBINSON, THE REALLY GREAT RIDER.
WITH MASTER CLARENCE, THE YOUNG ADONIS, IN THE BARE-BACK CHAMPION ACT.
CHARLES PARKER, THE GREAT CLOWN,
THE BELL FAMILY.
HERR HULTUM.
THE DENZERS AND SHERWOODS.
ELISE, THE FAIRY EQUESTRIENNE.
At each and every entertainment.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1868,
GRAND BANQUET OF HUMOR, SATIRE AND MUSIC.
MRS. MARIE WILKINS, late of Wallack's Theatre, will render her brilliant and laughter-provoking illustrations of
FASHION—ITS FOLLIES AND ABUSES,
assisted by the following distinguished artists: Mlle. GABRIELLE FEININGER, prima donna assoluta; Prof. HERMAN KORTHEUER at the grand piano; Herr CARL FEININGER, violin virtuoso, à la Paganini. Entry cards, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES
FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE,
of a series of five, will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
Circulars containing full particulars will be ready in a few days.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS."
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:40 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
New-York, Aug. 12, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 24 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 13th, 7 A. M.
Friday, 13th, 2 P. M.	Saturday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 20th, 9 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class Hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells names and shows likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
CONTINUED AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
of the second season of
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
GRAND REVIVAL OF
BARBE BLEUE.
Mr. Bateman desires to state that, in accordance with the programme announced by him at the opening of the present season, promising a rapid succession of the most brilliant and attractive operas in his repertory, he has felt it proper to withdraw La Belle Helene in the height of its prosperity, in order to produce other works which, he trusts, will equally command public attention and favor. Therefore, on
THIS MONDAY, NOV. 16,
OFFENBACH'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE,
BARBE BLEUE,
will be represented with
ALL THE EMINENT ARTISTS
of the original cast, with
NEW AND BRILLIANT SCENERY,
painted expressly for this revival, and with
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
prepared with the special view of sparing no effort to render the reproduction in every detail the MOST COMPLETE AND PICTURESQUE ever attempted here.
MLLE. IRMA,
who has returned from a triumphant career in various cities of the United States, will resume her INCOMPARABLE IMPERSONATION of the character of Boulotte.
M. AUJAC
will again assume the role of Blue Beard, in which he first secured the unanimous admiration of the amateurs and critics of the Metropolis.
THE FULL COMPANY, who on previous occasions have afforded such thorough satisfaction in their respective departments, will reappear, including
MLLE. DE ROSA
and the entire MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
Seats may be secured daily at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Opera House.
FIRST BARBE BLEUE MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 21, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be (with the exception of private boxes)
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

FAREWELL CONCERT OF
MISS FLORENCE RICE, Contralto, prior to her departure for Europe, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, on TUESDAY EVE., Nov. 17, 1868.
Assisted by the following eminent artists: Mme. ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano; S. B. MILLS, Pianist; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; Signor CENTEMERI, Baritone; FRED. STEINS, Basso. J. ERNEST PERRING, Conductor. Tickets $1. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNIQUE AND STRIKING NOVELTY.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 16,
will be presented for the first time an
EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled
CINDERELLA; OR, THE
CINDERELLA; LITTLE
CINDERELLA; GLASS
CINDERELLA; SLIPPER.
which has been in preparation from the commencement of the season, and will be produced with
NEW, ELEGANT AND COSTLY
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which the characters will be sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
forming one of the
MOST CHARMING REPRESENTATIONS
ever offered for public acceptation.
THIS BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE
will be performed
EVERY NIGHT, AND AT BOTH MATINEES,
in conjunction with an infinite variety of the
SUPERB SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
for which this establishment is distinguished; introducing THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
whose thrilling and extraordinary
BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT
is received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM;
together with
ALL THE GREAT BAREBACK RIDERS
AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS
comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE;
the whole forming a combination of attractive novelties
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PRECEDENT!

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.,
FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.
Lessons to pupils are given separately.
Best method for style and rapid progress.
DIRECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS:
MME. GAZZANIGA, SIG. RONCONI, SIG. ALBITES.

NOON-DAY LECTURES EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway, at 12 o'clock. Subjects: How to Choose a Pursuit, How to Regulate the Passions, the Self-Perfecting Faculties, Pride, Vanity, Dignity and Aspiration, Prudence, Bashfulness, Falsehood, Theft, Moral Nature of Man.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
of a large and elegant collection of
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
Oct. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
7 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. [illegible] and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 7 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; [illegible] for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only at 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. [illegible] THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 2, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
MEMORABLE AND MATCHLESS SUCCESS.
278th to 283d performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime,

"The" Hit. "The" Hit.	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	"The" Hit. "The" Hit.

The Inimitable American Comedian and Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as
HUMPTY DUMPTY and CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun.	278 279 280 281 282 283	There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

Mlle. SANGALI and ITALIAN BALLET.
The rush is unexampled. Throngs are turned away.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
FESTIVAL MATINEE—THANKSGIVING DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1868, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1,
will be presented for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
after every preparation and at a cost of
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,
DION BOUCICAULT'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
AFTER DARK;
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT,
a drama in four acts, the work derived from a melodrama by Messrs. d'Ennery & Granger with their permission.
The models and sketches furnished
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT BY THE AUTHOR.
THE SCENERY, ENTIRELY NEW, by Messrs. MINARD LEWIS, W. VOEGHTLIN and D. A. STRONG.
MACHINERY AND NOVEL
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Messrs. B. Sherwood, of this theatre, and S. J. Sloman, of the Royal Princess' Theatre, London.
FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS by Benedict.
Costumes by Laureys.
Original Music, under the direction of Howard Glover.
THE GREAT CAST.
First appearance in America of Miss LOUISA MOORE, from the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.
First appearance in America of Miss EDITH CHALLIS, from the Adelphi Theatre, London.
First appearance in America of Mr. A. FITZGERALD, from the Theatre Royal, Melbourne.
First appearance of Mr. McKEE RANKIN.
First appearance in three years of Mr. CHARLES PETERS.
First appearance of Messrs. BELVILLE RYAN and J. BRUNSTONE.
First appearance of Mr. SIDNEY VANE, from London.
In addition to those admirable artists, Messrs. F. C. BANGS, EDWARD COLEMAN, O. MARLOWE, &c.
Act 1. Victoria Station—Blackfriars Bridge.
Act 2. The Lilacs—Green Chamber.
Act 3. Elysium Music Hall—Underground Railway.
Act 4. The Lilacs, as before.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1, first AFTER DARK Matinee. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLIEGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.
As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents.
Mrs. F. W. LANDER'S LAST WEEK.
MONDAY and } LAST NIGHTS OF
TUESDAY } MARIE ANTOINETTE.
WEDNESDAY and } ONLY NIGHT OF
THURSDAY, } MARY STUART.
FRIDAY—Mrs. LANDER'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—Mrs. LANDER'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
On MONDAY, Nov. 23, inauguration of
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS'
ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS IN FOURTEEN CHARACTERS, SONGS, &c.
Box office open on TUESDAY for
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS' NIGHT.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
Third week of the superb revival of Daly's great dramatic sensation of the century,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with all its famous pictures of Life and Love in New-York; the THRILLING RAILROAD SENSATION; racy scenes of life in the metropolis, and all the popular original features, with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Viola Crocker, Rose Shewell, James Dunn, and a complete star cast.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
INJUNCTION REMOVED
ON
AFTER DARK,
and it will be acted
ALL THE WEEK.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 16, 1868,
Third and last Shakespearean reading.
MR. ROBERT R. RAYMOND,
late Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic, will read, by particular request, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Tickets $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
SOMNAMBULA, THE GREAT SUCCESS.

SOMNAMBULA,	Grecian	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA,	Bend-r.	SOMNAMBULA.

TAMING A BUTTERFLY.
LES MISERABLES. OLD TIMES ROCKS.
Unsworth's Stump Speech and Banjo Songs, Eugene's Imitation of the Prima Donna, Miss Kellogg, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Warren White, Hogan, and Hughes. Bryant's Matinee next SATURDAY, at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
ORPHEUS—THE ONLY LEON—ORPHEUS.
THE ONLY LEON'S BEND.
Leslie's Smart boy, Doctor of All-Cantare,
Carroll's Father Sould Charcoal,
McDoodle Guard. Raynor's Chinese Fiddle.
LEON'S DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Matinee on Thanksgiving Day at 2 o'clock.

616 BROADWAY. 616
Near Houston, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, the original and only
ROBERT NICKLE,
in his entire performance, every night. The instantaneous growth of living trees, bearing flowers. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2½.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

HOME, SWEET HOME,
AND
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.
Fifth-av. Gallery, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and MONDAY EVENING.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY,
ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
ESMERALDA,
the great masterpiece of
J. VAN LERIUS.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A.—FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN.—Three magnificent 7½-octave rosewood pianos, at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Pianos finished in the most elaborate style, best City makers, with warrantee for five years. Rich tone, overstrung bass, full iron plate, elegantly finished, with four round corners; price, $450; wareroom price, $900.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST PIANO-FORTES in the City—Agraffe treble. Several second-hand pianos at low prices, by JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.
MR. TRENOR'S CLASSES for FASHIONABLE DANCING and CALISTHENICS meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies and children at 4 P. M.; gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes are formed every week for beginners.
Tickets for the THIRD SOIREE DANSANTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, can be had on application to Mr. TRENOR, at the rooms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at....2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

C. S. RIVERS'
New and elegant Dancing Academy, No. 120 State-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the Germans, and Fashionable Quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 84 West 14th-st.—Classes every day and evening. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

CANADA.

Legislative Affairs—The Departure of Lord Monck—Judicial Changes—Mr. Howe's Recantation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

The Legislature now assembled in this city has done but little since it opened, a week ago. The address in answer to the speech was debated three days, without any amendment being offered. Members desired to air their eloquence at the start, and they had a fair opportunity of doing so. There was nothing in the Ministerial policy, as laid down in the Lieutenant Governor's speech, to object to, for it is admitted on all hands that the programme submitted is thoroughly liberal; but as nothing of the kind was expected, the opponents of the Government were so taken aback that they did not care to show their willingness to approve of what they really could not condemn. The debate brought out all that the Opposition had to say against the Government, and Mr. BLAKE made it a point to attack Mr. CAMERON, the Provincial Secretary, for undertaking the defence of WHALEN and other criminals throughout the country. The objection seems a good one, because it would be said that a Minister of the Crown should not undertake to defend persons breaking the laws which he is sworn to carry out and faithfully administer. Mr. CAMERON, however, said that he was, as a lawyer, sworn not to refuse to defend any suitor, no matter who or what he was. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, too, came in for his share of denunciation, with regard to the mineral lands and the forced payment of arrears for Government lands. Messrs. MCKELLAR and BLAKE, who are the Opposition leaders, should have spared Mr. RICHARDS, in view of the fact that he has promised to amend his mineral policy and bring down a measure to do away with royalty upon the products of the mines.

DEPARTURE OF LORD MONCK.

Our new Governor-General, Sir JOHN YOUNG, will not arrive in time to meet Lord MONCK, for that nobleman leaves by the first steamer, and Sir CHARLES WINDHAM, Commander of the Forces, will act as Administrator of the Government until the arrival of Sir JOHN YOUNG. The Ontario Legislature passed an address to Lord MONCK, expressive of regret at his departure from the country, and a deputation of four members of the House went down to Quebec yesterday, to present it. This is a piece of folly that our Legislatures are constantly perpetrating. None need be very sorry at the departure of the retiring Governor, for he has done little enough to earn the praise so lavishly bestowed upon him by his eulogists. He has certainly had the good sense to keep out of the troubles his predecessors were never out of; but in doing this he was completely at the mercy of both parties, whom he managed to please by keeping on good terms with all alike. In this way he became a favorite, and without exception was the most popular Governor-General that Canada has ever seen. His successor will find it difficult to do as well with a people who so petted the man who is about to leave us.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

The retirement of Chief-Justice DRAPER necessitated certain changes, which have just been made. The Ex-Chief Justice has been made President of the Court of Error and Appeal, and is succeeded by Chief Justice RICHARDS, who is transferred from the Common Pleas. Mr. Justice HAGARTY has been appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the new Judge to fill the vacancy caused by these promotions is Mr. GWYNNE, a lawyer considerably up in years. The changes give great satisfaction, and it is pretty generally admitted that the Bench of Ontario is an honor and a credit to the Province. Judge DRAPER was unquestionably the ablest man who ever sat on the Canadian Bench, not even excepting Sir JOHN ROBINSON, who was so universally popular as Chief Justice before Mr. DRAPER. Of the present Judges the ablest is probably Chief Justice HAGARTY, who was among the most brilliant at the Bar. There was a rumor not long since that the Chancellor of the Court of Chancery was about to resign, but it has not been confirmed.

MR. HOWE'S RECANTATION.

The letter in which Mr. HOWE dissolves his connection with the Nova Scotian repeal movement has not excited any surprise here, as it was pretty generally understood that he would take the first opportunity of breaking with his friends on the Union question. It is believed that Mr. HOWE's letter has given the death-blow to repeal. He is now in a fair way of being provided for. Who can say but that he may yet be a member of the Dominion Government?

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Dr. PARKER, a member of the House of Commons from this section of the Dominion, died recently, and now we have intelligence of the death of Hon. J. M. JOHNSON, another member, from New-Brunswick. The deceased gentleman was the son of a Liverpool merchant, a lawyer of note, and more than once held office in the New-Brunswick Cabinet. He was only 50 at his death. As a debater he had few equals, and would have been a great favorite at Ottawa had it not been for his habits, which rendered him at times an object of pity.

THE FULTON FERRY DISASTER.

Inquest upon the Deceased Geo. Brewer—Important Testimony of the Passengers.

At the Second Precinct Police Station, in Beekman-street, yesterday morning, an inquest was commenced by Coroner KEENAN, upon the body of the boy GEORGE BREWER, who was killed on board of the Fulton ferry-boat *Hamilton*, on Saturday, by its collision with the *Union*, of the same line. The following testimony was given:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BREWER.

I reside on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, Brooklyn; deceased was my son, and resided with me; he worked for GEORGE MONROE, No. 118 William-street, New-York; he left home to go to work at half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning; the next I heard of him he was lying dead at the Fulton Ferry-house; I heard that he had been crushed to death by a ferry-boat; I saw the body at the ferry, and fully identified it as that of my son.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD M. DIEZENDORF.

I reside in Bedford-avenue, between Putnam and Jefferson streets, Brooklyn; I was in the ferry-boat *Hamilton* at half-past seven yesterday (Saturday) morning; when I first started from Brooklyn I sat in the gentlemen's cabin; I did not notice, when the *Hamilton* approached the *Union*, whether the former was going fast or not; she struck the *Union* suddenly and hard; heard the crashing of timbers; was jammed in among the crowd, and did not exactly know how the boats struck; I was looking out for my own safety at the moment; did not hear any bell ring, and noticed no obstruction at the end of the pier; a great confusion ensued as the boat struck, and the women screamed.

TESTIMONY OF WM. K. M'GREW.

I reside in Brooklyn, and was on board the *Hamilton* at the time of the accident; she was crowded with passengers and teams; I stood on the forward deck, and was particularly attracted to the objects in the river and near the ferry-slip on the New-York side; we came across the river without obstruction; I thought the boat made an unusual detour toward the Battery before entering the slip; shortly after leaving Brooklyn I noticed a black propeller tug-boat, which appeared to be lying across the entrance of the New-York slip, with her head toward the Battery; she was backing at the time, apparently to get clear of the entrance; long before we arrived she was entirely clear, her bow being several feet above the north side of the slip; as the *Hamilton* entered she pointed almost directly for the *Union*, which was lying in the lower slip; I thought I saw the *Union* back toward the dock, after advancing by two or three revolutions of the wheel, but cannot say positively; as we entered, and when a collision became imminent, signals to stop and back were rung, in very rapid succession; I was in a position to look over the railing into the water, and could see if there was any disturbance of it caused by the wheel; my impression was that the engineer did not respond, and there was no attempt to back; I thought something was wrong with the engine, and watched the water closely; I saw no signs of backing, and did not realize that the motion of the boat was checked; we did not back till the collision occurred; I understand that the usual signals are, first, to slow, then to stop the wheels, and two strokes additional are a signal for backing; as we approached under a strong momentum the bell rang loudly for backing, but I had not heard the signal to slow the wheels; when I heard the bell we were, perhaps, seventy-five feet from the *Union*; I thought we had entered the head of the slip before the bell rang to stop the wheels and reverse the engine; the passengers were panic-stricken, and the women screamed; after the bell rang, all appeared to rush forward and crowd those already there, confining them to the place of danger; some men tried to make the people fall back, but without success; the weight of the passengers forward bore the boat down, and the guards passed consequently under those of the *Union*; I was told that the deceased was sitting on a rail; the first time I saw him was after the collision, when the crowd had been forced back a little; his body was lying on the deck, forward of the ladies' cabin; his face was purple, his head mashed, and one leg was taken off at the knee; I was then on the roof of the cabin, almost directly over him; we had a clear passage across, and I am positive the towboat was entirely clear of the dock; I often cross the ferry; the bell generally rings to slow the different boats when they are about twenty or thirty yards from the bulkhead of the pier, and as we enter the slip a signal is given, I think, to stop; my recollection is not very definite about the first bell before the accident; my attention was attracted to the mode of entering, as we pointed directly for the *Union*; I started back in order to enable others to fall back, and got on the roof of a boat.

TESTIMONY OF ALFRED DORLON.

I reside at No. 53 Lawrence-street, Brooklyn; I was on board of the *Hamilton*; she was much crowded, so much so that I heard a gentleman say he would not go in her, and saw him return to the dock; went to forward part of the boat; saw nothing unusual on the trip across until near the entrance of the slip; a propeller was lying in front of the market-slip; while the *Hamilton* was yet well out in the stream, the propeller drifted up to the market-slip, which was next above the ferry-slip; there was a strong flood-tide; I thought the engine was stopped, when the *Hamilton* entered the slip close to the dock and running down; the bow of the *Hamilton* was crowded and low; the eddying tide struck the boat and carried her toward the *Union*, which lay in the lower slip; heard two bells ringing to back, quickly in succession, as the boat entered the slip; I foresaw a collision with the *Union*, but thought she would perhaps stop before she struck, as she was then backing; I heard some one call from the upper deck to the crowd to get back; I looked up to the pilot-house and saw the pilot, Mr. Albertson, at the wheel; then heard the crash, and the screams of women; saw the deceased lying on the deck with a rail across him. Took the rail off and found him dead; then helped out a little girl who was fastened, and who was calling for her sister; saw a number of persons hurt; the bow of the *Hamilton* went under the guard of the *Union*, which had not yet started from her slip; I am sure that the wheels were stopped before reaching the head of the pier; judged of this by the speed of the boat, and her altered motion; the water does not come out fast enough to know whether the wheels had stopped, but judged she was backed; saw one or two men in the pilot-house with Mr. Albertson; did not know whether the latter was at the wheel or not, he stood by the side of it; the tide is often very powerful there, and boats frequently go into the wrong slip, striking the boat there; the *Hamilton* stopped her engine about a hundred yards before reaching the head of the pier.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS F. MCCARTHY.

Reside at No. 72 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; was on the *Hamilton*, near the rail, midway between the ladies' cabin and the rail; heard the bell ring before entering the slip; noticed that the man in the pilot-house, who had taken the boat out of the slip in Brooklyn, (Mr. Alberson,) gave the wheel in charge of another man, a Mr. White; there was also a third man in the wheel-house; it appeared that the boat went further up the stream than usual, and in coming down, she pointed somewhat towards Brooklyn, and made a detour to get to New-York; we were then about three slips above Wall-street Ferry; saw a propeller apparently going into the slip below the Fulton Ferry, and also saw a tug-boat, appearing to aid the propeller to make fast; it then backed up the river; the slip was clear as the *Hamilton* entered. The man at the wheel, Mr. White, had a spoke in each hand, and appeared to have arranged the wheel to enter the slip, holding it quite still; Mr. Albertson was sitting down, facing the wheel, at the left side of the pilot-house; the other man was standing at the other side of the pilot-house; we were then about a hundred yards from the bulkhead; stood then near the chain, in front, and subsequently stood in front of it; heard a cry from above to stand back, and immediately after the crash occurred; heard no bells; discerned no difference in the motion of the boat; saw the deceased after death, and soon after climbed on the rails of the *Union* and went on shore.

After this testimony an adjournment was ordered until next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, when the inquest will be resumed at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

The funeral of the deceased lad BREWER will take place to-day, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence. He will be buried in Green Wood Cemetery.

Another Fatal Ferry Accident.

At 6:40 o'clock last evening, JAMES BARROW, a resident of Troy, N. Y., was instantly killed at the Barclay-street Ferry by being crushed between the boat and the bridge. It was dark at the time, and no one noticed whether the deceased lost his foothold from a lurch of the boat or whether he fell in an attempt to leap to the bridge before the vessel had reached its moorings. The crushed and mangled body of the victim was recovered from the water immediately after the accident, and was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house in Leonard-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Institute.

The First Teachers' Institute will be held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-avenue, corner Thirty-first-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 17th, 18th and 19th insts., at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon and 7½ o'clock in the evening, under the direction of a committee of the Baptist Sunday School Union. The conductor is to be Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., and the music will be under the direction of Prof. THEODORE E. PERKINS.

The following is the contemplated programme of exercises: First Session, Tuesday Evening—Devotional: Introductory, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., of New-York, Conductor; Singing, "Fields of Labor for the Faithful Teacher," Rev. G. A. PELTZ, of Philadelphia; Singing; "Illustrative Teaching," Rev. JOSEPH BANVARD, D. D., of Paterson, N. J.; Singing; "Sunday School Work in Rome and Other Italian Cities," Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of New-York; Singing. Second Session, Wednesday Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock—Devotional: "Question Box Opened," Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.; Singing; "The Teacher's Relation to Christ," Rev. C. RHODES, of New-York; Singing; "The Relation of the Pastor to the Sunday School," Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, of New-York; Singing; "Sunday School Libraries," Rev. E. BRIGHT, D. D., of Yonkers; Singing; "Sunday School Singing," Prof. T. E. PERKINS, of New-York; Singing, Third Session, Wednesday Evening—Singing, prayer, singing; "The Place for Untalented Teachers in the Sunday-school," SAMUEL T. HILLMAN, Esq., of New-York; Singing; "The Teacher's Compensations," Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn; Singing; "Bible Study Without Helps," D. W. C. TAYLOR, Esq., of Brooklyn; Singing. Fourth Session, Thursday Afternoon, at 2:30—Singing, prayer, singing; Question box Opened, Rev. G. A. PELTZ, of Philadelphia; Singing; "Christ the Teacher," Rev. T. A. T. HANNA, of Brooklyn; Singing; Blackboard Exercises, C. B. STOUT, Esq., of New-Brunswick; Singing; Free Discussion on Sunday-school Work, in five-minute speeches; Singing; "Character as an Element in Successful Teaching;" Rev. J. V. ELDER, of Orange, N. J.; Singing. Fifth Session, Thursday Evening, Nov. 19, at 7:30 o'clock—Singing, prayer, singing. "Infant Class Teaching Practically Illustrated," W. H. SUTTON, Esq., of Jersey City; Singing; "How to Conduct a Teachers' Meeting, Practically Illustrated," Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, of New-York; Singing; "The Place for our Distinctive Views in the Sunday School," Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., of New-York; Singing; Closing address, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.; Singing; Written questions respecting Sunday-school work may be deposited in the "question box" any time during the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday. The questions will be answered, as far as practicable, at the times designated on the programme. Those who may attend are asked to write legibly and to bring a pencil and take notes. They should also bring a Bible for the Teachers' Meeting.

All the teachers in Baptist Sunday Schools and the members of the bible classes, are specially invited to attend. The attendance of pastors and all church members is also particularly desired, together with that of their friends. The afternoon meetings will close at 5 o'clock, and those of the evenings at 9:30.

The Water-street Prayer Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Howard Mission, remarks were offered touching the prayer meeting which is held daily at No. 316 Water-street. Rev. W. C. VAN METER spoke encouragingly of the work in progress there, averring that the services are continually increasing in interest and profit to those who attend them. He related a number of incidents illustrating this fact, some of them of peculiar interest, and all of them tending to establish the reputation of the meeting for good results.

Mr. A. S. HATCH made a brief address on the same topic, narrating in its course an incident that happened during the past week. A godless sailor, who had been "converted" in the Water-street meeting, was asked by Mr. HATCH what he intended to do with his religion now that he had got it. Would he have the courage to make a prompt and full profession of his faith before his ship-mates? was asked. "Yes," was the reply; "I intend, as soon as I go on board my vessel in the morning, to put a sign up on my berth, 'I love Jesus. Do you?'" And Mr. HATCH had confidence in that man, and believed that he would accomplish much good for the cause of Christ.

Mr. HATCH had just resumed his seat when a gentleman arose in the auditory and said that he had had no knowledge of that conversation having taken place between Mr. HATCH and the sailor, but he wished to tell that on the morning referred to by the convert, he (the sailor) came to him and asked him to paint a sign for him to place outside his bunk, and the sign was painted, and the sailor started on his voyage with his colors fairly shown.

Dr. WARD next spoke on the same subject, declaring his profound belief in the effectiveness of the prayer-meetings. He told of a dissipated young man living in a neighboring city who went to Water-street one night last week and paid for a night's lodging in a low dance-house. He went out into the street during the evening, and, being attracted by the singing, entered the prayer-room, and was there converted. He did not return to the den of vice from which he had come, but went to his mother's house, from which place he had been absent for over two months. Next day he again visited the prayer meeting, bringing with him his aged mother and two sisters, all of whom were there converted. The joy of the prodigal's mother and sisters over the reformation of one abandoned, and, to all appearances, hopelessly lost, Dr. WARD said might be imagined feebly—it could not be described. The same gentleman told also of a poor, dissipated woman, who, coming into Water-street on Monday evening last, seeking an engagement in one of the brothels of that locality, entered the prayer meeting, and there found peace in believing in Jesus Christ as her Saviour. Instances of a similar nature might be recounted, almost innumerably, said Mr. WARD, if the time permitted. He could only say that the work being accomplished is marvelous, and that God is evidently in it.

Other speakers followed, and at the conclusion of their remarks the meeting was dismissed.

New Mission Rooms.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, the new Mission Chapel Rooms, in Second-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, lately established by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society, was opened for the first time for the reception of scholars, of whom a large number were in attendance. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there were interesting services, consisting of music by the children and addresses by Mr. W. W. CORNELL, President of the Society, and Revs. F. PARKER and C. H. APPLEGATE and others. Rev. JOSEPH LONGKING is the Superintendent of this new and promising school.

St. Luke's Home for Women.

Last evening a very large audience gathered in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, to listen to the annual sermon for St. Luke's Home for Women preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., rector of Trinity Church. This institution is located in Hudson-street, opposite Grove-street, and is well known in certain circles for its care of the aged poor women of the Episcopal faith, and is supported by the donations of the various Churches of that denomination in this City.

The reverend gentleman selected his text from the 46th chapter of the book of the prophet Isaiah, and from it preached a touching sermon on "Old Age," noting its lessons to us and our duties to it. Old age, he said, is the inevitable fact of our existence, and indicates that man draws near to the grave, where dust shall be mingled with dust. It was, then, of the utmost importance, he continued, that the aged of this world should be prepared for an entrance into the future existence. How desolate was the picture of old age without the presence of the Spirit of God! The spiritual interests of the aged should be cared for, and their declining days should be made as comfortable and happy as possible. In applying these truths to the demands of the Women's Home, the speaker alluded to the modest seclusion of the institution and the quiet, humble work being effected by its instrumentalities. A few aged persons were there gathered—he wished there were room for more—reading their Bibles and other good books, and talking over old home experiences. They were all happy and only awaited the call of the Master to go to their better homes. The reverend gentleman then appealed in the most powerful manner to the practical sympathies of his hearers, urging them to give liberally out of their abundance to the support and extension of this noble charity. A plate collection was then taken, and many of the congregation contributed thereto, after which the assemblage was dismissed.

City Evangelization.

A public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission was held last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, presided, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, the General Superintendent, and others. The City Mission was instituted in 1827, and reorganized and incorporated in 1866, and is the oldest organization of the kind in the City. Being entirely unsectarian in its character it unites the labors of all the Evangelical Churches in carrying spiritual and material comfort to the needy outcasts. During the past year it has had 46 missionaries, 14 mission stations, 35 rooms in tenement houses, 5,217 meetings; made 116,522 missionary visits; brought 2,920 children and youth to Sabbath Schools and Bible-classes, 911 children to public schools; has persuaded 14,483 persons to attend church and mission stations; aided hundreds of destitute families; found good homes for orphans; secured employment for many friendless strangers; united in marriage several couples living in sin; induced many Sabbath-breakers to close their shops; reclaimed 226 backsliders; persuaded 682 persons to unite with churches; and with the aid of 393 voluntary visitors distributed 1,007,881 tracts.

Rev. Mr. MINGINS gave a detailed account of the practical workings of the Society, illustrating his discourse with many interesting and affecting incidents. The Treasurer, Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP, then made a statement of the financial condition of the Mission, saying that it required $50,000, and that it was deficient about $10,000 for the fiscal year ending on the 16th December next. A collection was then made, and realized a very handsome sum. Rev. Dr. MURRAY then followed with an address. The exercises of last evening effected the desired object of awakening public interest in the Mission and its labors.

Church of the Incarnation—The Lecture of Dr. Morgan Postponed.

The lecture from Rev. Dr. MORGAN was announced to have taken place at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, last evening; but at the morning service the rector of that church, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, informed the congregation that, in consequence of the lecture not having been thoroughly advertised, the first of a series of five lectures on the necessity of rebuilding a church destroyed during the war, at Jackson, Miss., would be delivered by Dr. WASHBURNE on Sunday evening next, at Grace Chapel; that on the following Sunday he (Dr. MONTGOMERY) would preach at Calvary Church on the same subject; and that on subsequent Sabbaths the remaining three sermons of the series would be delivered by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rev. Dr. POTTER and Rev. Dr. DIX.

At the afternoon service Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY read the pastoral letter from the House of Bishops. The reverend gentleman eulogized the harmony which characterized the proceedings of the General Convention, and in a few eloquent and forcible remarks strongly condemned ritualism. During the Winter he would, he said, preach a series of sermons on the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church, from its foundation until the present time.

New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last, in the Broome-street M. E. Chapel, Rev. CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, First Vice-President, in the chair. Reports were read by the pastors in charge of the mission work for the last month.

Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, preacher in charge of missions, New-York East Conference, reported; Sermons preached, 54; prayer meetings, 65; class meetings, 39; Sunday Schools visited, 40; funerals attended, 5; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,581; visits to the sick, 39; families prayed with, 357; baptisms, 5; pages of tracts distributed, 3,591; children promised and brought into Sunday School, 111; persons promised to attend church, 220; sessions of Sunday Schools, 40.

Rev. D. L. MARKS, preacher in charge of missions, New-York Conference, reported; Sermons preached, 46; prayer meetings, 60; class meetings, 80; Sunday Schools visited, 24; funerals, 14; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,266; visits to the sick, 128; families prayed with, 243; baptisms, 201; pages of tracts distributed, 5,080; children promised for Sunday School, 89; persons promised to attend church, 40.

A new school was organized by this Society on Nov. 8, in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and a new chapel on Nov. 15, in Second-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets. The regular organized churches are taking a great interest in the workings of this Society.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—At 6 o'clock last evening, Mr. O. B. POTTER, of No. 26 Lafayette-place, was seriously injured by being thrown from his carriage, near Seventy-second-street and Fifth-avenue, his horse having become unmanageable. The injured man was cared for by the Central Park Police.... ELLEN SULLIVAN, of No. 247 Front-street, fell yesterday afternoon while alighting from a Ninth-avenue car at the corner of Forty-seventh-street, and injured her hip.... Yesterday morning, JAMES QUARRY fell from a ladder while painting a house in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was taken home.... At 9:15 o'clock last evening, M. THOMAS ROE, residing at No. 289 Mulberry-street, while scuffling with a companion, fell down the basement stairs of No. 231 Mulberry-street, and was severely injured in the back. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN MOTT-STREET.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the apartment of WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, No. 195 Mott-street, caused by the upsetting of a pot of varnish on the stove while it was being handled by SCHNEIDER. He extinguished the flames before any damage had been done to the property, but his hands were burned severely.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the store of MORRIS LEVY, No. 409 Canal-street, causing a damage of about $100, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but HYMAN LEVY, a brother of the proprietor, was placed in arrest by order of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, as the circumstances attending the fire are deemed somewhat suspicious.

CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK ALLGEMEINE SAENGERBUND.—This association, consisting of fifteen "Vereins," with five hundred singers, two hundred of whom are active members, gave a great vocal and instrumental concert last night, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The attendance of visitors was exceedingly numerous.

PERSONAL.—Gen. J. E. Gibbs, of Nebraska; Judge S. P. Carrick, of Nashville; Judge A. A. Willard, of Pennsylvania; Mr. R. W. Hodgkinson, of Portland, Oregon, and Dr. D. E. Belknap, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—JOHN F. EDMUNDS, one of the Sanitary Squad of Police, died at 6 o'clock last evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

A POLICEMAN STABBED.—About 7 o'clock last evening, Officer CHARLES KLING, of the Jersey City Police, attempted to arrest a young German, employed in the sugar-house, named EMIL MILLER, who was being pursued by a mob for petty theft, when he suddenly turned and stabbed the officer in the stomach, inflicting a severe and perhaps fatal wound. It appears that MILLER, in passing SMITH's oyster saloon in Newark-avenue, nearly opposite the City Hall, picked up some oysters from a basket, when some boys cried out "Stop thief." MILLER then started on a run through Washington-alley, past the Station-house, into Van Vorst-street. Officer KLING, who had been on special duty in citizen's dress, was standing on the Station-house steps, and at once joined in the chase. After turning up Grand-street half a block, Officer KLING came up to the fugitive, when he turned suddenly and plunged a knife into the stomach of his pursuer. Just at that moment Officers MCKEAG and RILEY came up, and Officer KLING cried out that he was stabbed. MILLER started off again, followed by the two officers, and not stopping when ordered, Officer RILEY drew a revolver and fired over MILLER's head, to which he paid no attention. A little further on Officer MCKEAG overtook MILLER and dealt him a blow with his club, [illegible] effect of bringing him to, when both officers immediately seized and conveyed him to the Police Station. Meantime Officer KLING ran to the Police Station and Dr. HUNT and Police Surgeon REEVES were called in. Upon examination it was found that the knife had taken effect in the stomach, about three inches below the navel, and cut through the wall of the stomach, but whether any of the intestines were cut was not determined. The prisoner admitted having taken some oysters, but denied the stabbing, or that he had any knife, but upon being taken before Officer KLING he at once identified him as the assailant. Subsequently, search being made, a dark jack-knife, upon which was stamped the words "Union and Liberty," and which corresponded with a cut through KLING's heavy walking-jacket, was found near where the occurrence took place.

A THIEF WITH A BLACK BAG.—Yesterday morning, shortly before 7 o'clock, a stranger entered the Hoboken ferry-house on the Jersey side with a well-filled black bag, and at once became a subject of close scrutiny by Officer THOMAS BURKE, who is a pretty shrewd and efficient policeman. The officer approached the stranger and desired to know the contents of the black bag, and the latter, who subsequently gave the name of GEORGE HENDERSON, answered that it was soiled linen which he was taking to New-York to be cleansed. Officer BURKE, not being disposed to take the man's word without corroborative evidence, proceeded to investigate, when Mr. HENDERSON dropped the article in question, and started off with a view of parting company with the inquisitive M. P.; but he hadn't shaken much dust from his feet before he was overhauled by the officer and conveyed to the Police Station. The black bag was then examined, when it was found to contain eighteen pairs of new gaiters, balmoral shoes, buskin shoes and boots, together with a partly-burned candle, some matches, and a chisel. Subsequently, AUGUST SIEDECKER, who keeps a shoe store on the first floor of his residence at West Hoboken, came to the Police Station to give information that his store had been broken open some time during the night before, and robbed of goods valued at over $150; and he at once identified the contents of the black bag as a part of the proceeds of the robbery. HENDERSON was accordingly committed to the County Jail for trial by Recorder POPE.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF YOUNG NUGENT.—The inquest in the case of CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, of Newark, who was found lying insensible and injured on the night of the Democratic procession in Jersey City, and who died soon after, was to have been concluded before Coroner Warren yesterday. The Coroner stated that the detectives had obtained additional information, which they think will lead to important results; also that an important witness was now lying ill and unable to attend. Owing to these circumstances the inquest was again adjourned to next Friday night.

DEPARTURE OF STATE PRISON BIRDS.—Sheriff MIDMER, of Hudson County, with a posse of deputies, conveyed ten convicts, who have been sentenced the past week, to the Trenton State Prison. Their names are Michael Roche, (convicted for manslaughter,) for three years; Wm. Johnson, three years; Bergen Hiden, three years; Walter Toby, eighteen months; Gustave Spingler, eighteen months; Edward Keel, one year; Francis Wilson, one year; Thomas Fitzpatrick, nine months; Joseph Olds and Wm. Geraghty, six months each.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, four youths, named WILLIAM HARRISON, JAMES DUFRAME, ALONZO NORTON and FRANK VAN BUREN, were arraigned before Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, charged with having, the afternoon previous, broken into an unoccupied house on Chestnut-street, owned by ALFRED H. LOUTON, of New-York, for the purpose of stealing. They were caught on the premises. The youths were committed to the County Jail to await trial at the January term of the Court.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the oil-cloth manufactory of Mr. EDWARD HARNEY, on Bergen-street, between Vanderbilt and Carlton avenues. Before the flames could be extinguished, the building and stock were entirely consumed, involving a loss of about $50,000. It is understood that the property was insured, but the names of the companies are not yet known. The building was 180x55 feet, three stories in height, and was valued in itself at about $40,000. The fire originated in the drying-room from accidental causes.

The Price of Coal—The Striker's not Wholly Responsible for Present High Prices.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Nov. 14.

Will any one of the great coal-mining corporations be good enough to explain how it happens that the price of anthracite coal has been steadily advancing, in the face of a falling market for agricultural produce? We know very well that the current explanation is that strikes at the mines last Summer have sensibly diminished the supply of coal, and that the enhanced price is but the natural consequence of these combinations to raise the rate of wages. Such an explanation has a sufficient substratum of truth to quiet ordinary inquirers; but it does not tell the whole story. To cast all the blame upon the miners, and thus leave it to be inferred that their employers would be very glad to sell at lower prices if they could, is to give the latter credit for a great deal more philanthropy than they really possess. No one questions the fact that strikes did occur, during the past Summer throughout Schuylkill and Carbon Counties, and in a portion also of Luzerne County. There may possibly have been some minor combinations elsewhere, but if so we have no knowledge of them. Nevertheless, as the miners were again set to work—some after the lapse of a few weeks, others after a longer time—the supply of coal cannot fairly be said to be now inadequate to the demand, as production is still going vigorously on, and as coal could be bought at the mouth of the mine no later than sixty days ago as low as $2 30 a ton. If the proprietors of coal mines could afford to sell coal at the above-named price when the supply was less than it is at present, we should like to know how it happens that they insist on now receiving from $3 50 to $4 a ton for the same coal, also sold at the mouth of the mine. Again, there is another thing that puzzles us quite as much. The cost of transporting coal from the mine to the principal points of delivery on the railway—say at Sunbury, for instance—is fifty cents a ton, and from Sunbury to Baltimore $2 50 more, making in all, for the first cost of coal at the mine and its transportation to market, from $6 50 to $7 per ton. Can anybody tell us, even with cartage and the ordinary business expenses added, why consumers should be charged from $9 to $9 50 per ton?

It is surely bad enough for the proprietors of coal mines to put an additional seventy-five per cent. on the price of their coal, but it is heaping Pelion on Ossa for our coal dealers to follow suit. Nor, as we understand it, is this all the profit they make. It was the custom, at one time, among the larger dealers, to make their contracts early in the season for the entire amount they required for the Fall and Winter trade, and at a stipulated price. They had thus the double advantage of the lowest rate at the mine, and also of the lower Summer rate of transportation by rail. Whatever rise in price took place subsequently, added to the difference in cost of transportation, was to them so much profit added to the profit ordinarily made. Latterly, however, we believe, the contract price has been very generally regulated from month, so that it is probable the average profit from this source is less than it was formerly.

We have made this exposition, not with any hope of bringing down thereby the present prices of coal, but simply to show how it happened that prices are so high.

Young Girls Determined on a Life of Shame—A Love of Dress the Cause.

From the Troy Daily Times, Nov. 14.

Within a short time the Police have become acquainted with the facts connected with the abandonment by three young girls of their homes, and their deliberate entry upon lives of prostitution. In one instance the father, an Albanian, came to this city, and finding his daughter in a house of ill-fame, prevailed upon her to accompany him home. She remained there, however, but a short time, when she again deserted her family, and is now leading a life of infamy. A second case was that of a young girl, also an Albanian, who came to this city and was admitted into a house of improper character only after she had brought from her mother a written document, stating that she had abandoned her and had no objection to her leading a life of shame. The paper was probably a forgery. Last night, in a cell in one of the Station-houses of the city, a very beautiful girl, only 17 years of age, was confined for having deserted her mother and voluntarily entered upon a career of crime and dissipation. The mother had been in search of her for some weeks, and yesterday succeeded in finding her in a fashionable place of resort on Sixth-street. The interview between the mother and daughter at the station was of a singular character. The daughter charged her fall upon the mother—saying that she had been driven to desperation by the unkind treatment of the parent, and declaring that she would never go home again to be subjected to persecution and outrage at her hands. It was evident, however, that a taste for dress—a desire to wear better clothes than her means would secure—had been the cause of her downfall, and subsequently she confessed as much. The young girl stated that the woman at whose house she was discovered and the habitues of the place had all urged her to go home and lead a pure and virtuous life, and had pointed out to her the inevitable and certain end of the career upon which she was embarking, but that she had thought the matter all over and had fully determined to continue on her course. A night passed in the cells of the Station-house, however, gave the foolish girl time for further reflection, and this morning she consented to return home with her mother. We trust the lesson she has already received will be sufficient to keep her footsteps in the path of virtue.

THE LATE ARTEMUS WARD.—Much dissatisfaction still prevails in England about the manner in which Artemus Ward's will has been administered. Commenting on the statement of the Baltimore *Commercial* that his will was the last joke poor Artemus uttered, an English journal affirms that it was not at all a joke, that Ward had made very largely by his lectures and writings in England; that he had lived frugally, and thus there is no reason for believing that after his funeral expenses were paid there were no assets left to his estate. It calls for an explanation of the whole matter from his executors, and there are many on this side of the Atlantic who are interested in having this explanation as full and satisfactory as possible.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛ for both money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties quiet at.........74¼
Erie Shares.........24¼
Illinois Centrals.........96

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is tending down, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands.........10¾d.
Middling Orleans.........11d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—market bare.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14—11:15 A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar afloat, firmer, but not quotably higher. Spirits Petroleum, 9½d. ₧ gallon. Linseed Oil, £28@£28 5s. ₧ ton. Sperm Oil, £98 ₧ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for both money and the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties.........74¼
Erie Shares buoyant at.........26
Illinois Centrals.........96

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands.........10¾d.
Middling Orleans.........11d.

The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard is quiet.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 50s. 9d. ₧ cwt.

Common Resin, 6s. ₧ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Linseed Oil, £28 ₧ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Cotton quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The market for Sugar, afloat, closed last evening active at 26s. 3d. ₧ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

HAVRE, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The Cotton market closed last night unchanged in tone and quotations.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 14.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 78⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The Bourse closed yesterday heavy; rentes, 70f. 40c.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending last night: Sugar—Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8½@8¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, 9½@10 reals ₧ arrobe; sales of the week 1,000 boxes; exports of the week, 12,000 boxes, of which 6,000 boxes were for the United States. Lard is steady at 18½c.@18¾c. ₧ lb. for tierces, and 19c.@19½c. in 25-lb. tins. Flour flat at $10@12 ₧ bbl. Butter dull at 28c.@[illegible] ₧ lb. Tallow firm at 10½c.@11c. ₧ lb. Bacon dull at 16c.@18c. ₧ lb. Honey flat. Wax—Yellow is declining; sales at $8 50 ₧ arrobe; White heavy at $10[illegible] ₧ arrobe. Petroleum quiet at 3½ reals ₧ gallon. Potatoes active at $3 50@4 ₧ bbl. Shooks, 8½@9¾ reals ₧ box; $1 75 for hogshead. Hoops, $40@45 ₧ thousand for long; $40@45 for short. Hams, 15c. ₧ lb. for common salted; 20c. for sugar-cured. Freights flat; ₧ box of Sugar to Northern ports, $1@$1 50; ₧ hhd. of Molasses to Northern ports, $3@$3 50. Exchange on London, 15@15½ ₧ cent. premium; on United States, 60-day sight, in currency, 27c.@21 ₧ cent. discount; short sight, 20@19 ₧ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, 5@6 ₧ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Exchange on New-York unchanged. FLOUR moderately active: Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 75. WHEAT fairly active at a decline of 2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17½; No. 2 steady at $1 05@$1 05½. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at 73c.; No. 2 at 75c.@75½c.; rejected at 74½c.; new at 68c. on the track. OATS more active and declined ½c.@⅝c.; sales at 47c.@47½c. RYE more active; sales of No. 1 at $1 01@$1 02; No. 2 at 98c.; rejected, 94c. BARLEY in fair demand at a decline of 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 39. WHISKY firm at 95c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. MESS PORK, $24@$24 50 cash; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $20, seller January, February and March. Plain MESS BEEF, $13 50. LARD very quiet at 15½c.@16c. HAMS quiet at 11c. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged; Medium to Fair, $4 10@$5 60. LIVE HOGS quiet; Common declined 10c.@15c.; better grades declined 20c.@25c.; Fair to Medium, $6 55@$7 25; Good to Choice, $7 30@$7 70. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—8,800 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 14,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 14.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON 21½c. for Middling. Superfine FLOUR, $4 60@$5 50; Extra, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 75@$8 25. WHEAT steady at $1 50@$1 90 for Prime to Choice Fall; $1 85@$2 10 for Fancy Red and White; Spring, $1 12@$1 18 for Fair to Choice No. 2, and $1 25 for No. 1. CORN dull; new, 55c., old, 75c.@76c. OATS heavy at 47c.@52c. BARLEY unchanged; sales at $1 75 for Iowa Spring, and $1 85@$2 15 for Prime to Fancy Minnesota. RYE heavy at $1 05@$1 10. PORK—Old Mess offered at $22; New sold at $29 50. BACON lower; Clear Sides, coming out of smoke, 18c.@18½c. LARD, 14½c.@15c. in new kettle, and 16½c. for keg. HOGS lower at $6 35@$7, gross; Extra, Heavy, $7 50@$7 75. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—2,800 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 183,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 head Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 8,800 of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55, and 12,000 of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 05. CORN unchanged; sales 1,600 of No. 1 at $1 05. OATS held at 67c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ₧ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 ₧ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—60,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Barley, 6,900 bushels Rye, 996,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,179 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Barley, 10,500 bushels Rye, 579,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; small sales at $1 70 for No. 1 Red. CORN in fair demand at 57c. for new. OATS firm at 57c. for No. 1, and 55c. for No. 2. RYE firmer; No. 1 and Choice, $1 27@$1 30. BARLEY held at $2 13@$2 30 for Choice State, Spring and Canada. COTTON dull; Middling nominally 23c. WHISKY steady at $1. DRESSED HOGS dull at $6 75@$7 25, gross; Extra, $7 50; the weather is unfavorable for curing; receipts, 3,000 head. GREEN MEATS were salable at 7c.@10c.@12c.; ½c. higher was asked. BULK MEATS, partially cured, were offered at 10½c.@13c.@13½c.@14½c., packed. Sales of LARD at 15c. for Prime Steam, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Kettle-rendered. BACON—Shoulders held at 13c.@13½c.; the stock was small and there were no sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON declined; Middling, 22¾c.@22⅞c.; receipts, 1,154 bales; exports, 10,540 bales. Gold, 135⅜@136. Sterling Exchange advanced; Bank, 146⅜@147; Commercial, 145¾@146¾. New-York Sight Exchange par @ ⅛ ₧ cent. premium. SUGAR depressed; Fair, 12c.; Choice, 14c.; Clarified, 14½c.@14¾c. MOLASSES declining; Prime, 70c.; Choice, 80c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. CORN scarce at $1@$1 05. OATS in easy supply at 64c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY scarce; Western, $30 50. PORK dull and lower at $30 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD dull; tierces, 16½c.; keg, 21c. COFFEE firm but unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON lower; Middlings, 24c.@25c. CLOVERSEED, $6 50@$7. FLOUR firmer and active; sales 2,600 bbls. Wisconsin and Minnesota at $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $9@$11. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red, $2@$2 08; Amber, $2 1 @$2 15. RYE, $1 48@$1 50. CORN unsettled; Old Yellow, $1 13; New do., 80c.@90c.; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12. OATS, 60c.@70c. BARLEY—Two-rowed, $2 10@$2 15. WHISKY $1 08@$1 10. COFFEE firmer; Rio at 13c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16c., gold. SUGAR dull at 11½c.@11¾c. for Fair and Good Refining Cuba. PROVISIONS unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR, $5@$6. WHEAT—Shipping, $1 65@$1 75. Mining Stocks during the week have been lower than for months, but closed with a general improvement in prices: Alpha, $31; Belcher, $127; Bullion, $12; Chollar, $130; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $40; Empire Mills, $90; Gould & Curry, $72; Hale & Norcross, $50; Imperial, $91; Kentuck, $205; Ophir, $31; Overman, $43; Savage, $69; Sierra Nevada, $22; Yellow Jacket, $360. The Overman Mining Company has levied an assessment of $10 per share, delinquents, Dec. 16.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 115,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 77,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels. FREIGHTS nominal; Wheat, 15c.@16c. to New-York. FLOUR steady and dull. WHEAT inactive; nominally unchanged. CORN steady; sales 40,000 bushels in small lots at $1. OATS steady; small lots, 60c. RYE—Sales 600 bushels at $1 26. BARLEY nominal. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN easier; sales of No. 1 at 86½c.@87c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 2 at 51c. RYE declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 13, Michigan at $1 08, No. 2 at $1 05. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

TOBACCO firm; good Lugs, $Leaf, $8@$16 25. LIVE HOGS, $7@$7 25, gross. COTTON, 21c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 80. CORN—New, in bulk, 50c.@60c., for ear and shelled. OATS, 53c.@54c. New MESS PORK, $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. LARD—Prime tierces, 16½c. WHISKY, $1.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,800 bales; exports, 1,900 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 78c.@80c.; the receipts were large. OATS firm and scarce at 60c. HAY, $25. PORK—new mess, $28; old, $30. LARD, 17¼c.@19½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c.; Bulk Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 22½ for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2. OATS nominal at 49c. CORN dull at 81c.@82c. RYE, more doing; sales of No. 1 at $1 01@$1 02. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON easier and more active; sales 700 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 1,040 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,214 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE active at 41½c.@42½c. RESIN, $1 50@$1 55. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 80@$2 80. TAR, $1 30. COTTON—No sales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON easier; sales 540 bales; receipts, 540 bales; Middlings, 21½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON very irregular; holders asking 23c.; buyers offering 22½c.; sales, 500 bales on a basis of 22½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON quiet; sales 850 bales; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 1,629 bales; exports, none.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Stocks active and steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 102; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜; Gold, 124¼.

[Advertisement.]

Rough, wintry, changeable weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	Nov. 17	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	Nov. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Rising Star	Nov. 19	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Nov. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through and H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.........5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.........5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.........5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.........4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.........5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.........4 P. M.
South, Through.........5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.........5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.........7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 15—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—E. A. Claussen, Oscar Strasburger, A. Boehm, F. Knauer, Mrs. Robbin and child, Mrs. Dettmann, Miss Stein, Susanne Maurer, Adam Weber and family, Geo. Maurer, Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. Morris, and 41 in second cabin.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans—M. H. Bailbach, wife and child, Judge A. F. Fortier, J. H. Kunhardt, J. C. Darby, J. F. Fortescue.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon sets.... 6 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 07 | Gov. Island. 9 56 | Hell Gate ..11 18

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Oct. 31, via Southampton, Nov. 3, with mdse. and 599 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced during the whole passage strong northerly winds and head seas, and on the 10th inst., a perfect hurricane from S.W. to N.W., which lasted 12 hours; Nov. 6, at noon, lat. 49 58, lon. 17 37 W., passed steamship Rhein, hence for Bremen; 10th, at 7 A. M., lat. 47 30, lon. 46 55 W., steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Crescent City, Wier, New-Orleans Nov. 7, and the Bar 8th, with mdse. and passengers to S. Stevens. Had head winds and heavy weather the entire passage: Friday night a very great number of meteors were observed, of various colors.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool Oct. 21, Queenstown 22d, and Boston Nov. 13, with mdse. to National Steamship Co. Arr. 11 A. M.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, Oct. 7; Southwest Pass, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. K. Roberts.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Sept. 23, and Isle of Wight Oct. 2, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly winds and calms the greater part of passage.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhardt, London and Isle of Wight 44 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had heavy westerly winds and high head seas almost the entire passage.

Ship Annie Fish, (new, 1,496 tons,) Gage, Waldoboro via Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Yates & Porterfield. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Collin E. McNeil, (of Boston,) White, Malaga 43 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 7, and had since heavy easterly and westerly gales; Oct. 27, lat. 40, lon. 55, experienced a heavy gale from the E., during which split foresail, foretopgallant-sail and sprung spars; Nov. 2, on the western edge of the Gulf Stream, lost rudder head in a heavy gale from the W.

Bark Circassian, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Amy, St. Helier 43 ds., with mdse. to H. L. Routh & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 24, lat. 48 34, lon. 35 44, had a gale from N. W.; lost bowsprit, jibboom, stove bulwarks, galley and rail; lost and split sails.

Bark Postecorvo, (Norw.,) Dahl, Leghorn Sept. 9, via Gibraltar Oct. 13, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Otto Fabricotti—vessel to Ruger Bros. Had easterly winds and fine weather the greater part of passage.

Brig J. W., (of Aberystwith,) Davis, Rio Grande de Sul, 65 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to John Bento & Co. Sailed in company with schr. Isabelle; was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong head wind and calms.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wilson, Guantanamo, 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had E. and N. E. winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Moses Rogers, Jones, New-Orleans 20 ds., with cotton-seed to the Harlem Oil Co. Had strong head winds the entire passage.

Brig George, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Willis, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and oranges to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Had strong head winds the entire passage; was 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Mountaineer, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Smart, Cow Cay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage; Nov. 9, lat. 41 10, lon. 67, experienced a heavy gale from the W. N. W., last 48 hours, during which lost a whole suit of sails.

Brig Perseverance, (of Fowey,) Lamb, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Baring Bros.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Oct. 12, crossed the equator in lon. 32 30; had since strong northerly winds.

Brig J. R. E., (of Bear River, N. S.,) Lent, Kingston, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., and 1 passenger to H. de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had N. and N. E. winds the greater part of passage.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pauline, Edwards, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Hoffman, Chopshier, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Staples, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Kendrick Fish, Thompson, Bangor via Bridgeport.
Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hotchkiss, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alfred Chase, Chase, New-London, for Baltimore.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.
Schr. Adrian, Lester, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.
Schr. H. M. Benedict, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John Crawford, Briggs, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. L. Hammond, Lawrence, Gloucester, with fish to Nickerson & Co.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pendleton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. P. E. Brady, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. G. M. Partridge, Pinkham, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to Pressey & Co.
Schr. Allandale, Nickerson, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Selsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, Davenport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. H. Huntly, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Circle, Bulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Quickstep, Wiltse, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Foam, Boman, New-Haven.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Connecticut River.
Schr. Ellen F. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lady Jane, Gilkey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Saugatuck, Chase, Connecticut River.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Jones, Providence.
Schr. T. P. Hazard, Northam, Taunton.
Schr. Eliza S. Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. F. B. Nelson, Kenny, Nantucket, with fish to Comstock & Co.
Schr. Undine, Martin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sterling, Case, Rockport.
Schr. Laurel, Halleck, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Newport.
Schr. Mary M. Hamilton, Read, New-Haven.
Schr. Auditor, Norwin, Jamesport.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.
Schr. C. Wiley, Hall, Bridgeport.
Schr. Gurdie, Stringer, New-Bedford.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Newport.
Schr. John Caper, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mercer, Wass, Bridgeport.
Schr. Native, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John R. Watson, Allen, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Norwich.
Schr. E. S. Conant, Elliott, Calais via Bridgeport.
Schr. W. S. Camp, Daly, Bridgeport.
Schr. John C. Henry, Dilks, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Florence V. Turner, Mayhew, Rockland.
Schr. Titmouse, Parker, Providence, for Norfolk.
Schr. Edw. Lindsay, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven.
Schr. Davison, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Surge, Worwick, Norwalk.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Providence.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Salmon Washburne, Cummins, Taunton.
Schr. O. S. Hazard, Hart, Newport.
Schr. Calvin, Clark, Calais via New-Haven.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeves, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Angeline, Hicks, Rockland via Fall River.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hurtah, Fall River.
Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Samuel Welles, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lady Arthem, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Teaser, Henty, Mystic.
Schr. Jas. Madison, Read, Bridgeport.
Schr. Adelia F. Cohen, Brower, New-Bedford.
Schr. L. J. Jarrard, Guptil, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jason Wright, Boyce, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Trimmer, Sitts, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Newport, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Arr. ships Tennyson and Coringa, from Calcutta; barks Marathon, from Beyrout; Clara, from Norrkoping; Ann and Alice, from Antwerp; Undine, from Cienfuegos; Henry J. Litner, from Turks Island; brigs [illegible], from Cronstadt; St. Mary, from Turks Island; Forest State, from Baltimore; Circassian, from Philadelphia; Proteus and Agenora, from Rondout; Stirhard and Torrey, from Elizabethport; Almira, from Elizabethport; schrs. M. B. Mahoney, from Fayal; White Sea, from St. Domingo; Alice, from New-York. Spoken, Sept. 28, lat. 27 28 S., lon. 24 E., ship Lyndhurst, from Calcutta for New-York, and reported having spoken on the 28th of September the ship Cromwell, from Calcutta for Boston; Oct. 22, lat. 20, lon. 40, the ship Garland, of Brunswick, Me., steering East.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—Arr. bark Lizzie H., from Bath, Me.; schr. Alma, from Beaufort, N. C.; steamer Dictator, from Wilmington, Del. Sld., steamer Gulf Stream, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 15.—Arr., steamships America, from Baltimore; Herman Livingston, from New-York; brig Nellie, from Boston; bark Flora, from Philadelphia; bark Onward and brig Hannah, from New-York. Sld., steamship Montgomery, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Arr. Electric Spark, from Boston; whaleships John Howland and Plow Boy, with 1,350 bbls. oil and 10,000 pounds bone. They spoke no whaler in the latter part of their cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Spoken, no date, lat. 30, lon. 67, brig Tasso, from Palermo for New-York; on the 5th inst., lat. 29 30 N., lon. 79 50 W., ship Princeton, of New-York, from Mobile for Liverpool, steering north.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, strg. S., was seen Oct. 26, lat. 30, lon. 39 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 25, schr. Queen of the Seas, to sail the following day for New-York.

At Kingston, Jam., Oct. 22, schr. Emma Gilliat, ldg. for New-York.

Heavy Overcoats,
$15.
Pea Jackets,
$12.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
OVERCOATS
FOR
$10, $15, $18 and $20,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE 6TH-ST.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York,
one block west of Broadway.
All goods guaranteed. Prices low.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee, if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
LATE OF 520 BROADWAY.
FURS. FURS.
REMOVED TO 682 BROADWAY,
Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand and to order.
F. W. LASAK'S SON,
682 BROADWAY, COR. GREAT JONES-STREET.

$5,000 REWARD!
Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:
$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows:
——, 60,607, 60,608, 60,609.
$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:
1,967, 12,109, 20,294, 20,295, 20,296, 23,185, 23,186,
23,187, 32,860, 33,860, 34,122, 38,454, 38,457, 38,458,
38,459, 38,461, 39,991, 39,992, 44,026, 54,789, 55,861,
57,728, 58,153, 58,154, 58,155, 58,156, 58,157, 58,158,
58,159, 59,357, 62,089, 62,090, 62,110, 62,111, 62,698,
64,232, 69,070, 69,071, 69,096, 70,540, 70,780, 74,656,
74,657, 74,658, 74,659, 74,663, 74,664, 74,665, [illegible],
79,663, 80,612, 80,688, 83,768, 84,620, 84,621, 84,622,
86,025, 86,408, 88,089, 88,090, 88,091, 88,092, [illegible],
90,192, 90,193, 94,440, 100,894, 103,250, 108,377, 108,378,
106,603, 117,855.
All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

ALL NEW GOODS!
FIRST-CLASS
HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,
FIRE SETS, COAL VASES, FENDERS,
PLATE-WARMERS, COOKING UTENSILS,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE.

JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
CORNER READE AND CENTRE STS.,
Manufacturers of
FURNACES OR HEATERS
FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES
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